The Weekly Post.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 7 1874. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

COLINETTE.

The maiden of the hostel
Stands at the set of sun;
The soldiers halt full gaily,
She has but eyes for one.
He drains the cup she brings him,
His bearded lips are wet,
"A kiss, Sweetheart!" he whispers,
"No! No!" says Colinette.

From out her green-leaved lattice
She leans and looks below,
As farther, ever farther,
Away the soldiers go.
His last few words reproachful
Are in her sad ears yet,
"Farewell may be forever!
Ay me!" sighs Colinette.

The cruel war is over,
Once more with her is he;
"You've learnt to love since last we met,
He says, but nought says she.
"You'll wed the happy Somebody,"
And me you'll quite forget!
Would I were he, my darling!"
"You are!" cried Colinette.

Fred. E. Weatherly in London Society.

THE UNTERWALD WEDDING.

Maitre Seiler was a well-preserved agile gentleman of nearly sixty. At twenty he thought of nothing but law; at thirty of nothing but pleading; at forty he became a judge; and only at fifty-five did he make the discovery that weighing laws and splitting hairs upon the meaning of words and phrases is scarcely all the pleasure to be found in existence.

At fifty-five he awoke to the consciousness that he had wasted life. He was very clever at every point in the common law of the Unterwald, but he was not wise enough to know that at that age one can scarcely begin life over again.

If apart from the law he had ever a passion, it was a quiet, half-doubting love of fishing; and, therefore, when he gave up his judgeship, and retired into private life with the respect and even veneration of all who knew him, having angled all his life for clients, and settled the differences of other legal anglers through nearly a score of years, he fell to angling for fish as the one joy of his life.

Indeed, it was this new occupation, amidst nature, trees, flowers, and living water, which prompted Maitre Seiler to the conclusion that he had made a mistake in life when he brought it down to the grinding law from New Year's Day to St. Sylvester's which is the last day in December.

The old man's heart was desolate. His quiet, resigned old housekeeper (a sad spinster who had thrown herself into the pathetic and tears early in life), Maitre Seiler found, now that he saw sky and forest daily, to be quite a wearisome woman; and the consequence was that Maitre Seiler would pack up his fishing wallet, with a crust and flask of white wine for his lunch, and go out from six in the morning until sunset.

One day, having caught trout until he was weary of unhooking them, and the afternoon being close (it was a warm April that year), he fell asleep under a whispering fir tree, and there he slept the sound sleep of innocence for hours.

Then as he awoke, he experienced that wonderful luxury, a gradual regaining of the senses—while a sweet voice was singing in the distance.

When he sat up and rubbed his eyes he found that the sun had set, and that he himself was rather stiffer in the limbs than was comfortable.

The voice came nearer, and through the break in the glade he saw a mountaineer girl spinning as she came slowly forward, followed by two or three browsing goats.

The girl was about sixteen; her yellow, light, wavy hair was drawn to the back of the head, and there fell in two long, red-ribbon tied plaits, while the black bodice and poppy-colored skirt completed a far more charming picture than any the old judge had seen in the court through all his legal years.

He sighed lightly.

She stopped and looked about; but she knowed no fear.

"Don't be afraid," he said, gently.

The girl smiled as she saw the pleasant old gentleman, and said, "Oh, no; and Bruttlewart and Mitchlin would butt you if I told them."

The goats looked at the stranger in an undecided way, but apparently resolved to go on munching.

"And who art thou?"

"I am Lotte."

"And where does Lotte live?"

"I am the daughter of Forester Yeri."

"Ha, ha! art thou daughter of Forester Yeri? It reminds me I have seen him in my court at sessions and other times. Is his house far away?"

"But a turn messire, in the path, and the forester will be glad to see thee good herr, if he knows thee."

"Why, who have we here?" asked the forester, looking out from the head of the stone steps, which led from the living floor of his forest home to the ground.

"Good even, Yeri; thy daughter has found me. I am Messire Seiler, late judge of the canton. Hast thou so soon forgotten me?"

"He! 'Tis Messire Seiler!" cried the forester, doffing his hat, and hurrying down the steps.

"I fell asleep," said the old judge, looking yet upon Lotte; "and though I am still as active as a roe, I did not wake until the sun had gone down. I am a long way from town, my wallet is empty, and so also am I, and, therefore I am asking thee for some supper, Yeri."

"With right good will," said the forester, holding out his hand, which the old judge took: for in and about Switzerland the general equality of riches appears to create an equality of habits; the officer and the private will sit down together, and the great man of the district will not find himself ill at ease when he eats his supper with a small farmer, the latter, meanwhile, being perfectly hospitable, never servile, and rarely uncomfortable, when face to face with a man of superior social rank.

The good wife Kristine now coming forth with a welcome, these four people shut out the evening, after entering the forester's house, and Lotte and her mother fellow tork preparing supper.

The red-checked coarse white cloth was soon upon the table, the wooden spoons and platters laid, and the big tureen, lively with a pattern of wide flowers, was ready for the soup.

Not much of a meal—but plain soup, the beef which made it eaten with vinegar and oil, black bread, and strong cheese, the whole washed down with some blackish, sour country wine—yet the old judge thought he never had eaten such a meal.

To tell the truth at once, the old judge was in love with Lotte, though she was only sixteen, and the old gentleman was by that time fifty-eight, if a day.

"I lay me, good judge, you will sleep till late in the morning," said broad chested Yeri, when they were saying good night.

"Oh, no," replies the judge, wishing to cut a good figure before Lotte; "I never was more active than I am. I shall be up with the lark and before any of you."

Nevertheless, though they softly called him three times, he never woke, and, in fact, did not present himself, until the forester's breakfast had been waiting a whole hour.

The forest girl had been out and away for hours, and as he saw her, with the fresh morning color on her face, and holding out to him a bunch of wild flowers which she had gathered, he decided that a pretty girl looked better at sunrise even than by sunset.

That was the beginning of it.

The prim housekeeper wondered what became of her master, until all capacity of astonishment was left, while good Yeri and his wife, though they were wonderfully benefited and honored by the old judge's friendship, were marvelously puzzled to find an answer to the riddle why Maitre Seiler came to their hut four and five times in the week.

One day a barrel of rikvir, a capital wine in those parts, would be sent with Maitre Seiler's compliments, and, within a week, an admirable present of sausage would be received.

The gravest condemnation of the poor old judge, and the best proof of the honesty of the old couple, Yeri and Kristine, were to be found in the fact that the latter never suspected the real basis of all those civilities on the part of the old gentleman.

As for trout, the good woman Kristine was weary of cooking it, so much of that fish did the good old judge bring to the chalet.

He never said much to Lotte, spoke like a father to her, and certainly never enabled the pretty girl to guess what was in his heart.

This life went on to the end of June, when the tall mountain grass was ready for the scythe.

The old judge, however, had never slept at Yeri's except upon that one particular night when first he visited the forester.

He did not know that he had been put in Lotte's room—he supposed it the guest's chamber.

But upon that particular night in June he had made up his mind to speak to Yeri, and then it was he found that judge and orator as he was, he could not plead for himself.

"What ails the old judge to-night?" thought the forester. "He does not seem himself."

The time went on, and when at last the judge decided that he would defer it until the morning, the forester made the discovery that it was dark, and the moon would not be up for two hours, so the good judge was invited to stop for the night.

He had no idea that his remaining put the primitive family to any inconvenience, no more than at the moment he learned he took Lottie's room from her.

But, in fact, the young goat-herdess was carried off to her mother's room for the night, while the forester made himself up a bed of furs, &c., on the ground of the living room;

He thought the girl looked pale and anxious, but he could not detect that she was in deep tribulation.

A little while and the forest hut was quite quiet—not a light to be seen.

Now they have a habit in parts of Switzerland of cutting the high grass by moonlight, the belief being common that the grass so cut makes better hay than that which falls beneath the scythe in sunlight.

The old judge, unable to sleep, was turning over in his mind what he should say on the following day to the forester, when he heard the tinkle of cow bells, the lumbering of heavy wagons, and the rattle of talking and singing voices, all of which gradually approached.

Not ignorant of the custom of moonlight haymaking, the old judge found the rustic sounds rather soothing than not, when he thought he heard a tapping at the window.

He listened, and the sound was repeated.

He knew that the window wss ten or twelve feet from the ground, and that it could only be reached either by a ladder or by climbing the vine which grew on the wall about the lattice.

A thief? What thief would tap at a window? What could a thief hope to steal in that poor place, unless——

The old judge's heart began to beat high.

And as though in reply to his thoughts, a soft, pleasant voice called, as the tapping was heard again, "Lotte!"

He moved off the bed (for he had laid down in his clothes, too weary with thinking over the grand question even to undress), and, drawing near the window, he saw by the light of the moon, which had now just topped the trees, that a black-haired and extremely handsome youth was clinging to the vine, his bright eyes eagerly fixed upon the window.

The old judge silently opened the lattice: there was a low, bright laugh, and the young man leaped lightly and blithely into the room.

"And whom have we here?" suddenly cried the judge, pouncing upon the intruder.

The youth uttered a low cry, but offered me no resistance.

"What thief in the night are you?"

"So please your good worship," said a clear, pleasant voice, "I am no thief, but Wilhelm only son, of the wood ranger at Kusanch, and I am come to see my Lotte!"

"Thy Lotte!"

"So please you, she is my wife!"

"Your wife!"

"Ay, messire; 'twas an Unterwalden wedding. 'Tis our custom here in this canton, and I am but waiting for my appointment as ranger, which I hope to get by the interest of one Messire Seiler, an ex-judge, who has been a second father to my Lotte, to tell my father and hers that we are betrothed, and that we are ready to marry by sunlight."

"Oh, then, the interest Yeri's daughter has shown in the old judge comes out of the hope that he will help thee to thy rangership?"

"'Tis exactly so, messire. I am no thief, but an honest man, and Lotte's husband by law of Unterwald!"

"How long since?"

"These fair six weeks."

The very time during which she had looked at him so earnestly.

He understood the look then.

"Begone, young man. I think I may promise thee thy wife and place."

Next morning he wag very grave, but there was that noble something in his face we are pleased to call resignation.

"Messire Seiler, thou art not well," cried the forester.

"Nay; better than yesterday. By the way I told thee last night I should have something to say to thee. It is this—I want thy consent to a marriage between Lotte, here, and one Wilhelm, only son of the ranger, at Kusnach."

The forester beat his hand upon the table as Lotte uttered a cry, and the good wife clapped her hands.

"Never!" said he; "'tis a rare good-fornaught!"

"No," said the judge. I'll answer for him."

"Thou, judge?"

"Yes; he will make her a good husband."

"But he has no post, he is nothing."

"I promise you he shall have the under-ranger-ship.

"Well, now, messire, when thou pleadest to me, 'tis as thou didst when thou wert a lawyer, and if my girl says aye——"

Lotte looked at the judge meaningly, and said, "I do not hate him father."

"Then 'tis settled," said Yeri.

So the old judge went home wearily, a sadder and a wiser man. The forester, Yeri, wondered why the old judge never came, while the presents were sent as before, and the melancholy housekeeper marveled that her master gave up fishing.

Seiler was quite happy, but never a word said he. Not even once again did he go to the hut in the forest, and he benefited by the lesson he learned—that youth is for youth, and that if it is thrown away in the early summer time of life it is not to be picked up again in the autumn of existence. For no man can retrace his life.

NICELY CAUGHT.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, is engaged to be married to a San Francisco belle, Miss Georgiana Sullivan. For some time he had been annoyed by the receipt of anonymous letters reflecting on her good name. After having destroyed a number of them he decided to inform his prospective father-in-law, not for the purpose of seeking vindication of his fiancee's fame, but with a view of obtaining his aid, if possible, in hunting out and punishing the nameless slanderer. Contemporaneously with the receipt of these letters there appeared in a disreputable local publication many slanderous squibs upon reputable families, and, among the paragraphs, one reflecting upon Eugene Sullivan. There was reason to believe that the author of this was the sender of the anonymous letters to Jones, and inquiry was made of the editor as to the identity of the writer. He convinced Mr. Sullivan's friends that the copy of the objectionable paragraph came to him through the mail from an unknown source, and it was determined by the parties most interested to employ detectives to watch certain letter boxes and endeavor to ascertain the party or parties who should deposit any further communications of like character. The result of this plan is told in the San Francisco Chronicle:

"Two men, who had been hired for the purpose, were watching the letter-box at the corner of Hyde and O'Farrell streets. About 10 o'clock the unsuspecting young man, who was no other than Lee Johnstone Ransom, a well-known lawyer and society man, walked up, dropped in a letter, and hurried away. For the detective to open the box and take out all the letters was the work of but a second. A few moments later Ransom's shoulder felt the weight of a hand, and his ears heard those saddest of words, "I want you, sir," [No answer] 'I have a warrant for your arrest for robbing the United States Mail.' [Protestations of innocence—attempt at indignation on the part of the youth. 'What did you go to that box for?'] 'I put a letter in. 'No sir; that won't do. Here are all the letters in that box; now let us see you show us the one you put in.' There it is; that's it, sir.' (Returning nerve and great exultation as he pointed to one addressed The San Francisco News-Letter.) 'All right, sir;—that is all—you can go.' The letter was thereupon taken to the post-office. Immediately thereafter, Mr. Sullivan obtained an order from the editor of the News Letter on the post-master for the letter, which, when opened, was found to be a contribution of "Lies of the Day," including some most offensive assaults on Senator Jones and the Sullivan family, and scurrilous attempts at sarcasm against the leading society people of San Francisco."

It is understood that Miss Sullivan had rejected the addresses of Ransom, who took this miserable means of revenge. He, however, strenuously denies having written the offensive matter, alleging that the latter was given him to post by a lady whose name he refuses to divulge. The manner of the arrest was somewhat summary and injudicious, but if Ransom is guilty he will have slight sympathy in the complaint which he now makes.

ONLY A GLOVE.

It is only a glove, Ted, a lady's glove—
It has lain in the desk where I found it
For twenty long years, but the freshness of love
And the glory of youth cling around it.

Yes, there comes, Ted, whenever I see that glove,
A vision of music and dancing;
And again, in my mind, the eyes of a dove
Into mine are tenderly glancing.

And I clasp once again in this hand of mine
That glove and the soft hand within it;
And I feel in the waltz, through the glare and the shine,
That it throbs like a new-caught linnet.

I feel her ambrosial breath on my cheek,
Like the scent of the linden blossom;
And I know that she loves(though she does not speak)
By the rise and fall of her bosom.

Well I went to the Indies in '60, Ted;
And—and—Tush! it's the brandy and water.
Why, when I came back she was dead—she was dead;
And—I married Robinson's daughter.

Just hand me a light and a fresh cigar;
It is foolish to keep such a token,
When the girl who gave it is sleeping afar
In a land where the rest is unbroken.

Figaro.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

WHAT HER HUSBAND SAID OF HER.

The October number of Fraser's Magazine contains an article entitled "The Empress Eugenie Sketched by Napoleon III." It informs us that when the Second Empire was, to all appearance, firmly fixed, there was started in Paris, under the name of Dix Decembre, a newspaper, under the immediate control of the Emperor, in which articles were occasionally inserted proceeding directly from his pen. A sketch of the Empress, which appeared on Dec. 15, 1868, was the first of these, and the manuscript draft, written entirely in the Emperor's autograph, was found afterward, when the catastrophe of Sedan placed the Provisional Republican Government in possession of the Tuileries. Of this curious document the magazine article supplies a translation made as literally as possible. It begins thus: "To-morrow is the fete day of the Empress. The occasion is appropriate to say a few words as to her. Spanish by birth, and daughter of an illustrious patrician family, certain public organs endeavor continually to represent her as imbued with the most intolerant religious fanaticism and with all the prejudices of aristocracy. It is hard that, placed on one of the grandest thrones of the universe, her qualities should be thus misconstrued.' Then follows an account of her father, the Count of Montijo, "one of those rare Spaniards who, inspired with a passionate devotion for the Emperor (Napoleon I.), followed him through all his wars." After the death of the Count, the hospitable *salon* of the Countess at Madrid became the rendezvous of the foremost intellects of all countries, diplomatists, men of letters, or artists. Of this society the two daughters of the Countess formed the ornament. "The elder was quickly espoused by the Duke of Alva. The younger attracted remark by the most lively graces and the most amiable qualities of the heart. Surrounded often by persons whose sentiments were those of a period passed away, her early intelligence caused her to reject many of their ideas which she could not approve, and, whether influenced by the souvenirs of the year she passed with her father, or by the education she had received in France, or by a natural enthusiasm, she was repeatedly heard to sustain in her select circle the cause of progress and of modern ideas." What is described as a curious incident of her life is then told: "Always inclined toward those who suffer, interested in all the oppressed, she nourished a secret sympathy for the Prince, who, victim of his convictions, was prisoner at Ham, and with her young voice she urged her mother to go and carry to the captive such consolation as might be possible. The Countess of Montijo has decided, it is said, to undertake this pious pilgrimage, when her object was suddenly turned aside by an unlooked-for circumstance. This sorely-tried Prince, she was some years later herself to see—not in the confinement of a dungeon, but raised by national acclamation to the head of a great State: she was to exercise on him the attractions of her beauty, of her *esprit*, and of the unsurpassed nobility of her sentiments; she was to become a part of his existence and to share his destiny." After referring to the Empress' visit to the cholera patients at Amiens, her labors in connection with the charitable societies of Paris, and the "political tact and sentiments of justice" with which she had exercised the regency during the Emperor's absence in Italy and Algeria, the writer says: "Relieves of the occupations of duty, the Empress devoted herself to serious studies. One may say that there is no economical or financial question to which she is a stranger. It is charming to hear her discuss with the most competent men these difficult problems. Literature, history, and art are also frequently the subject of her conversations. At Compeigne nothing is more attractive than a tea-party of the Empress. Surrounded by a select circle, she engages with equal facility in the most elevated subjects of discussion or the most familiar questions of interest. The freshness of her powers of conception, the strength, the boldness even, of her opinions, at once impress and captivate. Her mode of expressing herself, occasionally incorrect, is full of color and life. With astonishing power of exactness in conversations on common affairs, she rises in remarks on matters of State or morality to a pitch of real eloquence." The sketch concludes as follows: "Besides the intelligent women and the sovereign, prudent and courageous, it remains for us to show the mother full of solicitude and tenderness for her son. It has been her wish for the Prince Imperial to receive a manly education. She causes statements of his employments to be rendered to her; she follows the progress of his studies; she, so to say, assists day by day in the development of that young intelligence, in that growth of mental power, which in the inheritor of so high a fortune is the pledge of the most brilliant future career.

BEN. FRANKLIN.

Hon. John Bigelow's "Life of Franklin" has just appeared, and contains much that is interesting about "Poor Richard." We quote from a review of the volume: His first visit to Paris was in 1767, and he mentions seeing the king dine in state at Versailles. This was King Louis XV., father of the unfortunate well beloved. Franklin had audience at Versailles. The king spoke "very graciously and very cheerfully; is a handsome man, has a very lively look, and appears younger than he is." But Franklin was a loyal man then and no Frenchman should go beyond him "in thinking my own king and queen the very best in the world and the most amiable"—a very loyal aspiration which did not prevent his signing the Declaration of Independence nine years later. Paris he found "a prodigious mixture of magnificence and negligence, with every kind of elegance, except that of cleanliness, which we call tidiness." The French were very polite, would not seize two dozen bottles of Bordeaux at the St. Denis gate when they knew he was an American. "The theatres were open on Sunday." His made its second appearance in Paris, more than ten years later, agent of the colonies, one of the famous men of the world, "an old man with gray hair appearing under a marten fur cap." He went to the Hotel Hamburg, on the Rue de la Universite, in the royal quarter, near where the Invalides now stand. But this was too public a situation for a lion, and so he moved out to the suburban Passy, then and outlying village, now a part of the mighty city. The desire to enter into our revolutionary army became a mania among Frenchmen. "The noise of every coach now that enters my court terrifies me. I am afraid to dine abroad, being almost sure of meeting with some officer or officer's friend, who as soon as I am put in a good humar by a glass of champagne, begins his attack on me." He was presented to the king sainted sixteenth Louis, ordained to lose his head, in March, 1778. "He was accompanied by twenty insurgents," said witty Mme. Du Deffaud, writing to Walpole, and "wore a dress of reddish brown (mordore velvet, white hose, his hair hanging loose, his spectacles on his nose, and a white hat under his arm." A month or so later there was a scientific dinner to heir D'Alembert, the famous mathematician, "perpetual secretary," one of the encyclopædists and associate of Voltaire. At this dinner Voltaire was present. Presently there arose a general cry that M. Voltaire and M. Franklin should be introduced. They rose and bowed. This would not do; the company, let us suppose, somewhat gone in champagne. They arose and took each other by the hand; but this would not do, and the puzzled philosopher could not divine the meaning of the din. Whereupon one intelligent diner-out cried, "lifauts embrasser a la francaise," or, in other words, that they should em brace in French fashion. Whereupon the "two aged actors," "embraced each other by hugging one another in their arms and kissing each other's cheeks," to the disgust of puritan John Adams. Later still we find Voltaire blessing Franklin's grandson, William Temple, in this fashion: "God and liberty—the only benediction suitable for a grandson of Franklin."

We have a glimpse, also, of Mme. Helvetius, the love of his old age. Franklin was never above the charms of womanhood. There appears one letter written when the philosopher was seventy-four, in response to her refusal to marry him. He told of a dream—that he visited the Elysian Fields and there met M. Helvetius, dead husband of his living love, who told him he had married again. "As he finished these words the new Mme. Helvetius entered, and I recognized her immediately as my former American friend, Mrs. Franklin! I reclaimed her, but she answered me coldly, "I was a good wife to you for forty-nine years and four months—nearly half a century—let that content you. I have formed a new connection here which will last to eternity. Indignant at this refusal of my Eurydice, I immediately resolved to quit these ungrateful shades and return to this good world again to behold the sun and you. Here I am! Let us avenge ourselves!" Then again another gallant letter:—"Mr. Franklin never forgets any party at which Mme. Helvetius is engaged. He even believes that if he were engaged to go to paradise this morning he would beg permission to remain on the earth until half-past one to receive the embrace promised him at the Turgots."

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DISEASE.

A writer in Chamber's Journal speaks of the fact as decidedly noteworthy that the common opinion that excessive mental occupation gravitate toward insanity is not only not verified by facts, but that, on the contrary, one of the foremost of living physicians doubts whether alienation of mind is ever the result of overstrain; it is to physicial, not to mental derangement, he thinks, that excessive work of the brain generally gives rise. Insanity, he points out, finds the most suitable material for its development among the cloddish, uneducated classes, while the worst forms of physical diseases are originated and intensified by the educated, overstraining brainworkers.

Two Brooklyn girls, belonging to respectable and wealthy families, and as beautiful as only Brooklyn girls can be, were stopped by a policeman on Myrtle avenue late on Thursday night as they were weaving along from side to side, arm in arm, and singing at the top of their voices, "We won't go home till morning." They were promptly escorted home without waiting "till daylight doth appear," and it was discovered that a bottle of wine they had taken slyly from the dinner table and drank in their bedroom was the cause of their disgraceful appearance on the street, they having stepped out "just for a little fun" as they said.

GROWING UP.

Oh to keep them still around us, baby darlings, fresh and pure,
"Mothers" smile their pleasures crowning, "mothers" kiss their sorrows' cure;
Oh to keep the waxen touches, sunny curls, and radiant eyes,
Pattering feet, and eager prattle—all young life's lost Paradise!

One bright head above the other, tiny hands that clung and clasped,
Little forms, that close enfolding all of Love's best gifts were grasped;
Spouting in the summer sunshine, glancing round the winter hearth,
Bidding all the bright world echo with their fearless, careless mirth.

Oh to keep them; how they gladdened all the path from day to day,
What gay dreams we fashioned of them, as in rosy sleep they lay;
How each broken word was welcomed, how each struggling thought was hailed
As each bark went floating sea-ward, love-be-decked and fancy-sailed!

Gliding from our jealous watching, gliding from our clinging hold,
Lo! the brave leaves bloom and burgeon; lo! the shy, sweet buds unfold;
Fast to lip, and cheek, and tresses steals the maiden's bashful joy;
Fast the frank, bold man's assertion tones the accents of the boy.

Neither love nor longing keeps them; soon in other shape than ours
Those young hands will seize the weapons, build their castles, plant their flowers;
Soon a fresher hope will brighten the dear eyes we trained to see;
Soon a closer love than ours in those wakening hearts will be.

So it is, and well it is so; fast the river bears the main,
Backward yearnings are but idle; dawning never glows again;
Slow and sure the distance deepens, slow and sure the links are rent;
Let us pluck our autumn roses, with their sobs, bloom content.

NO CARDS

"My dear countess," I said, "I assure you I never gamble beyond my means, and lose neither head nor temper, whichever way luck goes. I play for amusement in a town where all play—men and women—"

"Not at all, sir, broke in my companion curling her pretty lips with disdain, not unmingled with irritation. "I and many here never do so simply to kill time. You seem to forget what is a pleasure to you may be death to others."

Cards were always a source of contention between the charming Countess Collini and myself. Traveling through Italy I had made her acquainted at M——, a small town, the inhabitants of which were much given to games of chance. I had found the Countess so charming that I instantly pitched my tent there to enjoy her society, and, as I have said, for amusement often dropped into the Casino for an hour or so during the evening. Being at Rome, I did as Rome did, that was all; but it brought down on me the Countess' wrath.

She had lived much in England, spoke the language perfectly, and had so acquired our manners that she appeared but half Italian. She was very beautiful but looked most so when she was excited. The subject of gambling always rendered her so, and I own to selfishly indulging my admiration by frequently bringing it upon the tapis.

"I really must give it up," I repentantly said, one evening, after a more than usually hot passage at arms. "I don't care about it, but she is evidently more annoyed than she even confessed, and I wouldn't seriously vex her for the world."

The game was just commencing. I carelessly put down my stake. I won, I left the lyra and what it had gained on the color, and won it again and again. Indeed, a tide of luck had set in my favor.

People crowded around me, but my attention was most attracted by a man shabbily attired, opposite me. He was an Italian, sallow, black-haired, black-mustached, thin and haggard. He staked small sums, but invariably lost; ill luck pursued.

I noticed him from the avidity with which he watched the heap of gold and notes ever increasing before me.

Indifferent to success, I put down yet more recklessly. Still I won, until the game stopped. I had broken the bank. I was placing my heavy gains safely away in my breast coat pocket, when a voice addressed me—

"You have been fortunate to-night, signor. Englishmen always are."

I turned. It was the Italian. A ghastly smile on his brow and a strange wildness on his countenance.

"Yes, signor," I answered, "you should have backed my play, then I might have returned the compliment."

"Backed such play," he muttered; "it was the evil one's luck."

"Signor, you played recklessly."

A friend coming up, the Italian moved away; but I saw with some anxiety he kept his glance furtively fixed on me.

"That man's dangerous!" I thought. "It's hardly safe, I fancy, for me to carry this money!" But I kept a sharp lookout on my way home, and I reached my apartments in safety.

It was late in the afternoon when, next day, I called on the Contess.

"Well Signor Melville," she said, immediately accosting me. "So you broke the bank last night."

"Then the news has reached you?"

"It always travels fast," she responded dryly.

I began self-extenuation as usual, when she stopped me.

"Stay! Let us say no more on the subject just now. I have a visit to make. Will you act as my cavalier?"

I accepted the offer, and the Countess retired. She soon came back dressed for walking, when we set forth. As we went I perceived something had evidently gone wrong with my companion. She was grave and talked but little. I was at last about to comment upon it, when she stopped before a high, wretched house, in a poor street.

"It is here I have to call," she remarked. "A wretched abode, Mr. Melville; but will you come with me?"

"If it were the unmentionable region itself, countess, I would follow you," I rejoined, bowing gallantly.

Whereupon we went into the dark, close-smelling passage, and mounted up the stairs until nearly under the tiles. Here she knocked at a door. I heard sobs within: but no answer coming, the Countess entered. Never had I beheld a scene of such misery. The wretched room was almost bare of furniture, and on a chair by the table, on which her arms and face rested, was a woman with disheveled hair, weeping passionately, while two pretty, but ill-clad children clinging to her dress, lifted their tiny voices with their mother's.

The Countess approached her in soothing tones, which calmed her grief. Then she asked, "Lina, may I go into the next room with this gentleman?"

The weeping woman bowed assent, and my *cicerone* beckoned me to follow. It was a miserable bedchamber, while on the bed evidently lay the cause of woman's tears—a body covered by a sheet.

"Her husband!" I exclaimed interrogatively.

"Yes a suicide. He made away with himself last night." Mr. Melville," proceeded the Countess solemnly, "yesterday you broke the bank and deprived a wife of a husband, and her children of a father. His few coins increased your gain. Do you know the face?"

She drew the sheet aside, and I shrank back with self-reproach. It was the Italian—the man whom I suspected intended to raise his hand against me. It had been lifted against himself.

"This is, indeed, my work!" I ejaculated.

"Not altogether. It's the reward of play," she answered. "Lina Decard was my lady's maid, as pretty as good. She married this man, who was well-to-do. They settled here. Gaming attracted him. All else was neglected; he sold everything for the tables. You see the result. Last night he returned penniless. He forced from his wife the few cents she had kept to get bread for her children, and bought the poison which has caused his death."

"Cover that ghastly accusing face," I said, with deep loathing; "it will haunt me to my grave. Let us go from here; the air is stifling!"

She obeyed. We returned to the other room. There I laid my purse, containing fifty pounds, in the widow's lap, and withdrew. I was not, yet I felt myself the indirect cause of her husband's ruin.

"Poor wretch! when I saw him at the tables, suicide was on his mind," I said when the Countess joined me.

"Yes," she remarked slowly, "you played for amusement, he for life. The stakes were widely different. Ah! it is you easy rich people who are criminal. These wretched houses would not be kept open for such as he. Shut up, the weak would not be fascinated, and such as Decard driven to evil deeds."

"Countess, your lesson has been a severe but effectual one."

"I believe it, Mr. Melville. I knew I had not misunderstood you; so let me ease the pain you now suffer. Lina has lost but little in her husband's death. Living he would have kept her poor. She is good and industrious, and with your good munificence and my help will soon have once again a comfortable home."

I dined with the Countess that day, and this year we are both in London. She is married, so am I; that is, she is my wife. Lina is also married. When we go to Italy we make it a point to call on her, and when I see her bright smiles and rosy laughing children, I cannot but contrast them with those other faces I had first beheld in the wretched attic. I think, too, of the ghastly face of her first husband, and stick more firmly to my motto, which is—save in a quiet social rubber—"No cards."

VARIETIES.

EVERY fashionable lady is supposed to have a jet collar these lovely autumn days.

A LADY positively refuses to eat corn starch lest it should impart stiffness to her manners.

A ST. JOHN (N. B.) dry goods clerk sold a box standing in front of the door for 40 cents, supposing it to be empty. It contained $300 worth of furs.

A DOG commanded to lie on a wagon at Taunton, Mass., lately, during the absence of his master, staid alone at his post from one Friday afternoon till the following Monday evening without food or water.

BIRD'S-NEST earrings are something new. They are of gold and represent a bird's nest with the newly fledged little things within all with mouth open. The manufacturer says he endeavored to get these earrings up to true nature.

SEVERAL Western papers have joined in condemnation of the offering of prizes at fairs for the best woman equestrians, as they say the exercise is too trying and kills most of the women engaging in it.

THE Bishop of Lincoln has addressed an admonitory letter to the Rev. J. W. King, a clergyman of his diocese, who is the owner of Apology, the winner of the St. Leger, calling on him to either resign his cure or quit "training horses for the turf."

A BASHFUL young man mortally offended the bride of his most intimate friend by stammering, when taken aback by a request for a toast at the wedding supper: "Tom, my f-fr-friend, may you have a wedding once a year as long as you live!"

HER Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna appeared at her wedding reception in the Russian national robe of a pale rose tint, trimmed with costly white laces. On her head she wore the "Kokushnick" of the same material, starred with diamonds.

WHEN Washburne and Grant were riding in an open coach in Galena, amid the plaudits of a vast crowd, Grant sat silent and unmoved, while Washburne took off his hat and bowed right and left to every shout of applause. Father Jessie, who was contemplating the scene, naively observed, "I really believe Washburne thinks he is 'Lysses."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh. Saturday, Nov. 7, 1874

THE Democratic delegation from Ohio, will be the most brilliant in the Forty-fourth Congress. Four of its members take front rank among the orators and profound thinkers of the day. We refer to Milton Sayler of the first District; John A. McMahon of the Fourth; Frank H. Hurd of the Sixth; Milton I. Southard of the Thirteenth and Henry B. Payne of the Twentieth. The entire delegation is far above the Congressional average.

IT was the Republican State Government of Pennsylvania which changed its bonded debt, principal and interest into greenbacks, to fill the pockets of Kemble and a few chiefs of the Ring. Every Democrat in the Senate and House protested against the gross breach of faith and denounced the repudiation. The bonds were principally held in Europe, but the Ring cared more for their pockets than the credit of the State or Government. These are the people who now prate about repudiating Democrats.

WE call attention to a communication in another column in relation to the case of a murdered policeman. A drunken negro deliberately shoots an officer on duty, whose widow and orphan children are left in destitute circumstances. Police are now given to understand that when they attempt to preserve the peace of the city and are shot down, the plea of drunkenness if sufficient to prevent a verdict of murder in the first degree, particularly if the offender is a negro.

As to the matter of advertising, we notice that THE POST has a column full of it this morning in favor of General Negley.—Leader.

Yes, and THE POST had a leading editorial going for that full column. Unlike our cotemporary which secured the five column Ring advertisement and then threw in an editorial puff for the ticket and a few sly digs at the Democracy, our advertising columns are always free at our regular rates for all advertising, not libellous or indecent; we, of course reserving the right to comment as we see fit. Our editorial columns are never for sale.

OFFICER JOHN WEIMAR, the policeman who was shot by a drunken negro prowler and died on the spot, was as necessary in his position to the preservation of law and order as any Sheriff, or any Mayor or even any Judge of any Criminal Court. John Weimar represented the majesty of the law although he was its humblest minister. And yet his life was taken by a violator of the law who had defied the law in a double sense. He had with unquestionable premeditation armed himself with an unlawful weapon and had used it to kill an officer who had undertaken to maintain public order. What Sheriff, or Mayor, or Judge, is safe from the vindictive and revengeful acts of any lawbreaker, if such acts as this of Hillon's are not to meet with full legal punishment?

AID FOR THE POOR.

In consequence of the scarcity of work and the depression of wages, there will be an unusual amount of suffering during the winter which is now rapidly approaching. We earnestly appeal to all who have to spare to begin to make preparations to give to those who will soon be in absolute need. Men and women are now going nervously about the streets, looking for some thing that will afford them food and shelter during the winter's storms. Soon their number will be largely increased and the portals of Charity will be besieged by a mighty host.

Steps cannot be taken too soon to prepare for this emergency. Relief Societies should at once be organized, and all who can give, even if it is but a penny, should be notified where to leave their contributions. The best—in fact the only practical way to organize these Relief Societies, is to establish one in every ward, and put it in the charge of a committee of ladies, who will give their time and attention to looking after and relieving the wants of the needy. Whenever and wherever this plan has been tried, it has worked to perfection.

Let all contribute clothes, provisions and money, the men especially, and put the distribution of them in the charge of a Committee of ladies, and we will warrant that they will be judiciously used. The great advantage of organizing ward Societies lays in the fact that aid will then reach proper and deserving persons, as the Committee will know who are deserving of aid and who are not. It is wonderful what a vast amount of suffering a small amount of money will relieve when it is properly and intelligently distributed.

What ward will first respond to this suggestion? The sooner the organization of these ward Relief Societies is begun, the more perfectly they will be in working order when calls for relief are made.

THIRD TERM.

The only reason the friends of President Grant have to offer why he will not be a candidate for a third term is that two years and a half ago he said he did not ask for a second term, and his letter to that effect is now published, having been addressed to the Cincinnati Gazette. In that letter he said:

> I do now as I did years ago, since I really believe that the interests of the whole country demand the success of the Republican party. If deemed advisable, I am willing to make any sacrifice to accomplish that success.

There is nothing in this to enlighten the country as to his future intentions; he may still desire the success of the Republican party and may be as willing in the future as in the past to make a sacrifice for its interests. An exchange speaking on this subject states:

> With a President gifted with a stricter sense of propriety than that which Gen. Grant seems to possess, the power of office-holders in politics would be less redoubtable. We are not speaking of that conscientious regard for the best interests of the country which induced Washington and Jefferson to refuse a second re-election. One constituted like Gen. Grant is incapable even of appreciating the motives which would induce such a course of conduct, and far more incapable of imitating it. To ask him to decline a re-election when there was any prospect of securing it, would be to appeal to considerations which have probably never suggested themselves to his mind. To take what he can get is to him the only natural impulse, and we could no more blame him for it than for the exercise of any other physiological function. We could not go further with respect to him than to criticise the employment of official patronage to secure his hold upon the Presidency; and our remark upon the subject, are addressed not to him but to the Republican party. It is a foolish waste of time to discuss the question whether he desires or does not desire a renomination. The only question to consider is whether he can be nominated by the organization of office-holders dependent upon his favor, and whether, if nominated, he will be supported by the Republican party on any plea of fancied necessity or partisan fidelity.

POLITICAL NOTES.

GERRETT SMITH has started the rallying cry for 1876. It is substantially not anybody to beat Grant, but anybody, even Grant, to beat "the devilish Democracy."

THE Hartford Courant, General Hawley's paper, very truly says:" To invent an aggravated account of slaughters for purely political effect is wicked, and will plague the inventors every time."

THE official vote on the Constitutional amendment in Connecticut, giving towns of over 5,000 inhabitants two Representatives in the Legislature, is: For the amendment, 33,400; against, 4,585; giving a majority of 28,715 in favor of it. Two towns made no returns.

MR. GRANT is reported to have said that one of his cabinet officers have interrogated him on the third-term question, and that if they had presumed to do so, he would have informed them that their interference was impudent. Indeed! by what right does Mr. Grant assume to regard his acts as superior to criticism, or to deny every American citizen the inalienable right to ask questions? Mr. Grant's assumption is a piece of impertinence that deserves rebuke.—Chicago Times.

INVESTIGATION by the Liberal Democratic Government of Wisconsin is bringing facts to light which prove that the late Republican administration was either very inefficient or very corrupt. Over 15,000,000 feet of the very best pine timber of the St. Croix land grant have been cut, for which not a dollar has ever been paid into the State Treasury. The logs, when cut by trespassers, ought to have been seized and sold, and would thus have netted for the State the large sum of $75,000. The evidence of the trespass is complete and positive, and as the parties who committed it are well-known lumbermen, it is believed that the price of the stolen timber may be recovered from them by legal proceedings.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES: "Within the past few weeks the leading merchants of the city raised a subscription of $20,000, and employed 300 competent persons to thoroughly canvass the city. Great care was taken in the selection, the individuals chosen being chiefly gentlemen of known reputation, who were out of employment. Their instructions were to obtain data, which it would be impossible to contravert, and rumor hath it that their discoveries, when exposed, will prove highly edifying. An instance is cited wherein eighty colored men are registered as residents of a habitation which has no existence, and the stories of other irregularities of greater or less magnitude are quite abundant."

For The Post.]

A STRANGE VERDICT.

As a citizen whose business sometimes compels me to note the progress of criminal trials, I am induced to notice a recent very startling verdict.

You no doubt, remember the circumstances under which James Hillon, a drunken negro barber, took the life of John Weimar, a German policeman, who, in pursuance of his duty, was endeavoring to arrest Hillon for being drunk and disorderly.

Hillon it seems, went out for a "spree'.—he went armed contrary to law—he got drunk, deliberately got drunk, contrary to good order of course—illegally resisted an officer of the law, and shot him dead. Day before yesterday, this atrocious offender was found guilty of MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE!!!

It would seem that what has for the last seventy-five years an aggravation of crime, to wit: Carrying weapons and getting drunk, so far from injuring the case of this black outlaw, saved his life. If it was not that plea made by his cousel that influenced the jury, I cannot see what it was. Daily we hear of men being convicted of murder done in drunken brawls—daily we note in the scaffold speeches of men about to suffer, that whisky caused them to commit crime. Indeed, it will be found that three out of the four capital crimes committed, are done under the influence of liquor—but this which is sure to hang most murderers, seems to have saved the life of Hillon.

I have been thinking whether, if Hillon had been a policeman, and he had been shot by a drunken white man, how certainly that white man would have been hung. This would be consistently carrying out the Radical idea that especial protection is to be extended to the negro at all times, and certainly at election times. The presumption of many judicial tribunals seems to be, that the negro is always right and the white man always wrong.

The verdict is a most astonishing one—and has created great indignation. I do most heartily wish that the trial had not taken place till after the election, for then people could not have insinuated, as some now do, that the verdict in the case of this transgressor might have been different in three weeks from now. A. CITIZEN.

THIRD TERM.

The Chicago Tribune says:

> If there is anybody who believes there is nothing in the Third-Term talk, we refer him to the gatherings of one day from miscellaneous sources that bear on this subject. We print a couple of columns of mutterings in this matter, beginning with the utterance accredited to the President at the last Cabinet meeting. This is as sphynx-like as usual. He attributes the agitation of the question to the desire of the newspapers for a sensation, and says that it would not comport with his dignity as President of the United States to respond to such clamors. But he does not say that he is not a candidate, and leaves the matter just where it was when he last snubbed Vice-President Wilson and Senator Edmunds. Gov. Dix's reference to the question at Cooper Institute, which we also print, and which was evidently preconceived, is of no doubtful character. He is opposed to a third term for Gen. Grant "or any other man." The Washington Republican significantly says that the office of President should never be sought nor declined, and applies this generalization to a third term as well as a first. Gerrit Smith thinks that it may become desirable to renominate Gen. Grant. The Baltimore (American) revolts, and the Philadelphia Inquirer (Administration also) says that the President must speak out.

GRANT THE FRIEND AND PROTECTOR OF THIEVES AND RELATIONS.

[Dona Platt's Capital.]

Said the late General Hillyer:

"I asked the President if it was really true that Williams had taken the contingent fund to purchase his wife a carriage? He replied that such seemed to be the fact. 'When I heard of it I got Babcock to look into it, and I believe it is so.' 'Then, Mr. President, he will be defeated.' 'Oh no,' he replied quietly, 'I shall not withdraw his name'." This is only one instance out of hundreds. From the first hours of his executive existence, when he sold the official patronage of this District to Sayles J. Bowen to reimburse said Bowen for the loss of $25,000, until the present moment he has been the associate of roughs and the patron of rogues, the recipient of gifts which he paid for in office, the supporter of his own incapable family at the public treasury, and all with a self-satisfied complacency worthy a born Bourbon. "Why, General Schenck," he said to that distinguished gentleman, who was remonstrating with him for putting an incapable person in office over Schenck's head—"Why, General Schenck, do you not know that the man you object to is a relative of mine?"

Of course, what more could be said?

GRANT HEARS THE NEWS.

[Washington Capitol.]

When the returns from Ohio and Indiana reached the President, together with the fact that some lunatic had put "for rent" on the White House, Grant asked Babcock what it all meant. "Notice to quit," responded briefly the High Custodian of the Public Grounds.

"I won't do it," exclaimed his Excellency, "that house is the only one large enough to hold my family and the picture of them. Where in the devil am I expected to put that picture, I'd like to know?"

"Your friends could build you as big a house in St. Louis," humbly suggested Bab.

"St. Louis," roared the savior of his country, "that's a pretty idea. Follow Sherman to St. Louis and have him cavorting round as general of the army and me nothing."

"It is proposed, your Excellency, to make Sherman your successor, and restore to you the generalship of the army."

"Babcock," exclaimed His Excellency, turning blue, "telegraph Belknap to arm the marine band with navy revolvers, and Childs and Murphy to meet me in Washington, and order Robeson to concentrate himself on Washington—I'll see who vacates."

And His Excellency drank sixteen cocktails and smoked forty cigars, that made even, the Indians sneeze and shed tears.

OBITUARY.

W. H. RINEHART.

Private dispatches received in Baltimore Friday from Rome announce the death at that city of Mr. William Rinehart, the distinguished American sculptor. A Baltimore paper speaking of the deceased gentleman, says: "Since Mr. Rinehart returned to Rome, after his visit to Maryland last year, he had fallen into ill-health. With fame in his art fully reached, he found himself latterly overcrowded with orders for specimens of his skill, including busts of many of our prominent citizens, and had determined to forego his usual summer recreation and remain in Rome to endeavor to fill those orders, but, by advice of his physician he retired to the watering-place at Sodon, in Germany, where he sojourned for some time. He had written to friends in Baltimore that he was considerably better, but it was at the same time understood that his lungs were diseased. Mr. Rinehart was in the very zenith of his fame and in the prime of life. It will be of interest to note that Mr. Rinehart had completed over 100 statues and busts since residing in Europe, and had enough orders to occupy him fully four years. Some Baltimoreans recently returned from Europe state that he is acknowledged to be one of the best sculptors on the Continent. Among the latest works are an 'Atalanta' for Dr. Keener, and an 'Endymion' for Mr. John W. Garrett. He had also recently finished and sent to this country admirably executed busts of Messrs. S. Teachle Wallas. A. S Abell W. W. Corcoran and Dr. Willam Whitridge; also of Mr. Thomas A. Scott, wife and sister: Mr. Ridgely, of Hampton, and children; Mr. Henry E Johnson, wife and children, and Miss Walters."

THE ROTTEN LEADERS DID IT.

[Adams (Mass.) Transcript, Rep.]

The Western revolt is only a local manifestation of a general tendency which exists in every State. It is the insurrection of the Republican masses against the despotism of the caucus and the rule of Congressional rings. It is popular wrath and disgust at the continued success of disreputable leaders. It is resistance to the use of Government patronage for personal and partisan purposes. It is a loud protest against the intolerable interference of official flunkeys with the business of the people. The Republicans must take warning and understand that, if they would retain power, they must make their rotten leaders take back seats and put in nomination only men of clean lives, free from complicity with corruption. They can not keep the popular confidence by party discipline, by Government patronage or appeals to old prejudices and passions.

A STRONG REASON.

[The World.]

No Democratic journal, no Democratic statesman, has given a stronger reason for a change of power in the government than has Blaine, of Maine. Speaking in Worcester, Mass., on the Southern troubles, Mr. Blaine is reported to have said:

"The Democrats of the North can stop this disturbance. I could name fifty Democrats whose word could end these troubles; yes, I can name ten, two of them from New York, whose weight of character and weight of influence might give peace to the country on the Southern question. Let them speak, and there will be peace."

This is a welcome confession. We have always maintained that nobody but Democrats can solve the Southern question, and restore peace and harmony to the country. Does Blaine believe, or can any other trickster pretend to believe, that the Democratic party, or any other party, as mere outsiders could do it? But Blaine has acknowledged that he and his Republican party cannot do it. The country is even now urgently and emphatically requesting Blaine and his carpet-baggers, scalawags, and bayonet rulers to stand aside and let a better party give the country peace.

THE FREEDMEN'S BANK COMMISSIONERS.

The Freedmen's Bank Commissioners are progressing very slowly with their work. They will soon submit a report to the Secretary of the Treasury of the results of their labor as far as they have gone. They seem to become more and more confused as they proceed, and are no nearer the mode and manner of settling up the concern or of a knowledge of what it will pay, than they were when they first began.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

SCARLET FEVER is raging in Johnstown.

IT is given out that a company of eastern capitalists are about to erect a rolling mill at Saltsburg, Indiana county.

MR. LEVI GREEN, of North Buffalo township, Armstrong county, one of the oldest citizens of the county, died recently.

MR. JAMES B. CLARK, of Upper Prospect, Cambria county, recently had his left shoulder broken by being crushed beneath a lot of falling coal.

TWO brothers named Rutter, residents of Pine township, Armstrong county, were recently arrested on a charge of being implicated in the shooting of David Devers.

THE banks of the Susquehanna river between Lock Haven and Williamsport have just been cleared of 4,000,000 feet of logs which had lodged there since the spring floods.

WILLIAM ANDREWS, a young man who formerly resided in Johnstown, was, if reports be true, stabbed in a row at St. Louis a few nights ago, from the effects of which he died soon after.

ONE day recently Mrs. John Franke, of Lehigh county, accidentally shot her little three year old son in the forehead while handling a revolver. The lady thought the weapon was not loaded.

MRS. HIGHTFIELD, of Bell township, Westmoreland county, was thrown from a horse on Tuesday of last week and instantly killed. When found a piece of the stirrup was still attached to her foot.

A YOUNG man named Scott Robinson, of Brookville, Jefferson county, recently discharged the contents of his gun in his head while out hunting. He died in two hours after the accident.

SEVERAL of the curious citizens of Warren are greatly excited over a "freak of nature" in the shape of a bird or beast which was hatched from a hen's egg, and which has two straight joint less legs and a head perpendicular with its legs.

A SIX year old lad named Mertie Jones, son of Mr. David Jones, of Ebensburg, Cambria county, one day last week was caught in the horse power machinery at his father's shook establishment, and had the flesh stripped from his leg from the ankle to the knee.

THE Ebensburg Freemen says: Summitville, this county, is the home of a young lady about fifteen years of age, the daughter of one of the most respected citizens of the county, who measures fifty-five inches around the chest, stands nearly five feet high, and weighs upwards of three hundred pounds.

ON Thursday last, a boy named Michael Brennan, aged fourteen years, was struck by car on the inclined plane at Buckville colliery, Schuylkill county, and had an arm cut off and a leg broken, his head crushed and his scalp torn off, besides receiving painful internal injuries. The boy lived about two hours.

MRS. B. F. HILL, of Leechburg, Armstrong county, was recently killed outright by being thrown from a carriage, and striking against a tree, while an infant in her arms, strange as it may seem, was picked up unharmed from between the horses feet. Another lady in the carriage was also thrown out, but fortunately escaped serious injury.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Greensburg Argus from Livermore says: The engineers and surveyors have completed one survey of the new railroad which is to extend from Turtle Creek to a point on the West Penn R. R., near Livermore. The survey just finished, strikes the W. P. R. R. two miles east of this town. Another will be made, which will connect here.

THE family of Mr. James Cope, of Connellsville, was greatly frightened one evening recently by hearing a loud report and and feeling a great shock in the house. Examination revealed the fact that the cook stove had exploded, tearing up things generally. Fortunately there was no person in the kitchen at the time, and no person was injured.

ON Friday morning a gravel train on Bennett's Branch of the Allegheny Valley Railroad was wrecked near Summit Tunnel, and the conductor, Michael G. Gleason, killed, and two brakemen, names unknown, severely injured. The accident was caused by the train, in backing, colliding with a bullock, which had its foot fast in a culvert. Gleason was thrown among the wrecked cars and horribly mangled. He resided at Summit Tunnel, and leaves a wife and six children.

SAYS the Ebensburg Freeman: If our venerable and respected fellow citizen, Mr. Peter Collins, the father of the well known railroad, contractors, Messrs. Philip, Thomas and Peter F. Collins, lives until next Tuesday, as we hope he may, he will cast his fifty-fourth vote in favor of the Democratic ticket. His first vote for President was given in 1825 for James Monroe, and from that time up to the yresent his devotion to his party and to what he conscientiously believes to be the true interests of his country, has been unwavering.

OHIO NEWS

OVER 700,000 pounds of wool were bought in St. Clairsville, Ohio, during the past season.

THE soap factory near Mansfield, owned by M. J. Urquhart together with all its contents was destroyed by fire one night last week.

THE farm and dwelling of Mr. Alex. Greenlee at Alliance, were, totally destroyed by fire on Friday. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

MR. WILLIAM A. KERR, a respected citizen of Ashland county was caught in the tumbling shaft of a threshing machine recently receiving injuries which resulted in his death.

ALONG the line of the Toledo, Wabash & Western railroad, prairie and forest fires have been raging. It is estimated that ten thousand acres of land have been burned over. Ft Wayne is completely enveloped in smoke. About five thousand acres near New Washington Crawford Co., have been burned over, endangering farm houses. The smoke is almost intolerable.

NEBRASKA.

Great Destitution Reported—Supplies Being Forwarded.

OMAHA, October 31.—The officers and branch societies of the Nebraska Relief and Aid Society, in behalf of the grasshopper sufferers, are receiving contributions to meet immediate demands. It is proposed to send a car-load per week of provisions and clothing to each of the six principal stations in the western counties where the crops were destroyed, if the liberal contributions now arriving continue. Nine car-loads of supplies have already been forwarded. Precautions are taken to see that they go only to the needy, and that in a fair proportion, and to obtain such facts as will prevent extravagant rumors from being sent abroad. Gen. James C. Brisbin is traveling and soliciting for the society. The Executive Committee in Omaha, and the authorized officers of the branch associations where such are formed, are alone authorized to receive contributions. There is already much want and suffering.

CINCINNATI, October 31.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day passed a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to issue army clothing now at Jeffersonville, Indiana, to the Nebraska sufferers. All the churches in the city will take up a collection for the benefit of the sufferers tomorrow.

WASHINGTON.

Continuation of the Trial of the Ring Conspirators.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—The safe burglary case was resumed to-day, and the cross-examination of Zirruth continued. The witness was arrested for an attempt at rape a few years ago, but it was a put-up job by Nettleship and did not amount to anything. When asked how he got out of jail on the 20th of this month, the witness said he didn't know—Riddle could tell. The witness was then questioned in direct examination by Riddle, who asked him if he had not made a full confession of the whole matter to S pencer, of the New York Sun, before he came to Washington to give himself up. This question was objected to, and the court decided that the witness might be asked if he had made the same statement to any one else. The question in this form was answered in the affirmative.

Michael Hayes was called, and, as he was under indictment as one of the conspirators, the court ordered a noll. pros. to be entered in his case. He testified that, with the exception of four or five months, he had been in Whitely's employ since June, '71; on April 6 had an interview with Whitely in New York, who asked him if he could go to Washington; the witness answered "Yes;" Whitely told him to go to the Metropolitan Hotel in Washington, and Nettleship would be there, but not to inquire for any one; the witness did as directed, but did not find Nettleship at the Metropolitan; went to the telegraph office, and despatched to Whitely.

The Manager of the Franklin Telegraph Company was here called in, and he produced the original dispatch, which read as follows:

"Colonel Whitely—No one here. What shall I do?"

Subsequently found Nettleship at the Owen House; went with him to his room; Nettleship then began to talk about blowing open Comptroller Greene's safe in New York and abstracting some papers, and asked the witness if he knew of two good men who would do the job; the witness asked "what are you driving at? Come to the point;" Nettleship gave the witness fifty dollars and told him he would communicate with Whitely and see him again on the avenue; in the afternoon met Nettleship according to appointment; Nettleship told him the District Attorney's office contained the safe that was to be worked, and directed him to a house on Ninth street where he would find the man who would introduce him to an old man named Demaine; he would know the man on Ninth street by his hawking and coughing; the witness was to step up and ask him if he was the man who had a patent, when the man would know what the witness was there for; Nettleship gave the witness some names on a card; one of the names was Columbus Alexander; the witness found the man on Ninth street who was to introduce him to Demaine, and went to his room; afterwards found out his name was Zirruth; the witness reported progress to Nettleship, and received fifty dollars more; next morning Zirruth failed to meet the witness, and witness sought Nettleship and was told to go to the District Attorney's office and inquire for Harrington and talk with him about the counterfeit money case, and at the same time locate the safe and observe the entrance to the room; the witness went as requested and met Harrington, introduced himself and requested to see Harrington privately; was shown into the rear office and the door closed; the witness remained in the room about three or four minutes, when Harrington came in and the witness introduced the counterfeit money case; Harrington said he had nothing to do with those cases; the witness left Harrington and met Zirruth, and they both went to Demaine's.

A recess was here taken.

After recess, Hayes continued his testimony. Nettleship asked the witness to get a man in New York to do the job; such a man would be taken care of and get the wardenship of the New Jersey penitentiary; Demaine told witness that Alexander wanted to see him, and he went with Demaine to Alexander's house and was introduced; the witness offered to furnish the books and papers of John O. Evans, to aid the memorialists; the witness said the books were in possession of a friend of his and he could obtain them, and asked Alexander how much pecuniary compensation he would put up for the books; Alexander said he wished it distinctly understood that from the start they had determined to purchase no testimony; the witness said "I understood my business, and this is not purchasing testimony, and it will cost considerable to get the books here and ought to be paid for;" Alexander said he was willing to pay any reasonable expense incurred, but must first see his counsel; the witness suggested Alexander had better receive the books and drop Demaine out of the business; Alexander acquiesed; Nettleship told the witness to get some one to blow the safe who had served a term in prison, so his testimony would be worthless; Nettleship afterwards directed the witness to take Benton to Alexander's; he did so and introduced Benton to Alexander as the man who would bring the books to him and told Alexander to take a good look at him; the witness then took Benton and Williams over the route between Alexander's house and the District Attorneys office; they then separated; the witness saw them again and Williams said he wanted went with Benton and Williams to Harrington's office and was shown into the back room where Williams viewed the safe; the door of the safe was ajar and Williams examined it thoroughly; the witness separated from the burglars and took the cars for New York on Saturday the 25th; met Nettleship and asked how the burglary turned out; Nettleship said, "all right, only Alexander did not get up to receive the books;" afterwards, met Nettleship in New York and made an appointment to meet him at Newark; Nettleship told the witness to go to 206 West Twenty-first street, New York, and he would meet a man to whom he should say 'Nettleship sent me," and this man would then know who he was; went and met Sawyer to see Nettleship and get combinations of the lock so that he could open the safe and load it and blow it, and it would then appear as though it was locked when it was blown open; this would save time; the witness told Nettleship what the men wanted, and Nettleship tried to find Harrington, but he could not be found; the witness then arranged the details of the burglary with his men; decided that Benton should be arrested after the burglary, as Williams considered his time too valuable to admit of being locked up; told Benton that he must not be in a hurry about giving his statement away and must give it only to Clarvoe for Harrington afterwards Thomas P. Somerville; the witness was about to relate what transpired when the defense made strong objection and proceeded to argue the point with much warmth, pending which the Court adjourned.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—The safe burglary case was resumed this morning. The Judge decided that the conversation of Lawyer Sommerville could not be admitted at present.

Hayes resumed his testimony: On the night of May 8th the witness received instructions from Nettleship to go and see Sommerville about getting Benton released from jail in Washington; the day before, Nettleship asked the witness to come on himself and make affidavit that he induced Benton to come here and blow the safe open; by an arrangement made with Columbus Alexander the witness declined to come; Sommerville took the witness into his office and produced from the drawer an affidavit, and after reading it, asked the witness to sign it, but he declined; at the request of Cunz, the witness called at Cunz's office on the morning following, and Cunz gave the witness four fifty-dollar bills, saying "Nettleship told me to give this to you;" the witness took Wm. J. Daley with him and went to Sommerville's office and produced the affidavit again, saying "I have altered this to suit your objections; will you sign it now?" Witness did so and swore to it; the Sunday following witness went to Toronto by direction of Nettleship; he was to receive eight dollars per day; arrived at Toronto May 10th and stopped at the Commercial Hotel under the name of Wm. Hine; on May 22nd Nettleship arrived at Toronto and took a room at the Rossin House under the name of J. O. King. The witness met him at his room, No. 163; the register of the Rossin House was produced in court and the name of King shown standing opposite that room 163; Nettleship wanted the witness to make another affidavit swearing that Carter got the witness to come on here and fix up the case, and that Butts, another detective, helped; this, Nettleship said, would place Carter where Benton was, and Benton would be released.

Nettleship told witness he would guarantee him one thousand dollars, for he was satisfied the Colonel would pay that amount; the same day Newcomb arrived at Toronto and showed witness a letter from Boston in the handwriting of Whitely; the letter was produced in court and read; it directed Newcomb to go to Toronto and see the witness, and try to get him to return to Washington and testify; if he would not go, then to take his deposition; the witness came on to Washington and testified, and was afterward arrested and committed to jail on a warrant sworn out by Harrington; while in jail Harrington visited the witness and said: "I have nothing to do with your quarrels with Whitely or Nettleship, but I will show you a way out of this; Riddle will call and see you to-morrow." This ended the direct examination of Hayes. Hayes was then cross-examined. Before the conclusion of the examination the court adjourned.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—The safe burglary trial was resumed to-day by the continuation of the cross examination of Mr. Hayes by Mr. Davidge, counsel for the defendants. Mr. Hayes said he never engaged in any illegal or disreputable business until he went to Washington for the Secret Service division. Several extracts from the Congressional Committee's report were read, and witness was asked if he did not swear to such things. Hayes said he did not; that there were several mistakes in that report as to dates; Davidge—Well, now, Hayes, you must behave yourself, or you will be made to do it, for Court will take hold of you.

WARM WORDS BETWEEN THE JUDGE AND COUNSEL.

Judge Humphreys—Well, Mr. Davidge, witness has a right to protect himself. Davidge—By impudence, your honor? Judge Humphreys—I can't tell how far impudence may be retorted. Davidge—Well, I am not aware that I merit that remark. Judge Humphreys—Now sit down, Mr. Davidge, or you will be made to do so. Davidge—Very well, sir.

At another stage in the cross examination, Davidge said; "I want to read an extract from the report and ask witness if it is true. He commenced reading what Harrington said after witness had left the committee room and the defense objected strongly. The Judge refused to allow it to be read in the presence of the jury and said: "Mr. Davidge, you know how to lay the foundation for a contradiction of witness in a legal manner, but if you undertake to bring in anything here under a pretense of legality that ought not to come in—

Mr. Davidge, interrupting, said: "Your Honor, I cannot proceed in this case if I am to be—why, this is an insult."

Judge Humphreys—Will you just sit down a minute now. This word pretense is not used in a sense of impeaching your sense of honor, or in any such objectionable manner, but in a legal way. You are introducing what has not really a right to be admitted."

Davidge—"Well, your Honor can at least allow me to reduce the proposition to writing and note exception.

Mr. Davidge commenced to write when the judge ordered the jury out of court and directed Davidge to read, after which the Court sustained the objection.

Mr. Davidge was about to submit another proposition and was searching a printed volume for it when the Court objected to a longer delay and gave Davidge the privilege of calling this witness some other time. Before the Court adjourned for the day Albert Cunz gave bail in five thousand dollars to appear for trial next term.

President Grant has sent a congratulatory note to the Emperor of Russia in response to a letter announcing the marriage of Grand Duke Vlodmer and the Duchess of Mecklinburg Scherewin.

Internal revenue receipts for the month ending to-day were $9,204,871; for fiscal year $35,682,498.

YELLOW FEVER AT CHARLESTON.

Colonel I. Vogdes, commanding the First Artillery, writes to the Adjutant General of the army that owing to the prevalence of yellow fever in the city of Charleston, South Carolina, he has removed the troops under his command from Charleston to Summerville.

CABINET MEETING.

A Cabinet meeting was held to-day.

NEW YORK.

Petition for the Removal of a Corrupt Official.

NEW YORK, October 29.—Application was made in the United States Court today on the part of Oswald Ottendorfer and others for the removal of United States Commissioner Davenport on the ground of malfeasance in office, improper and arbitrary use of powers invested in him as Supervisor of Elections. He is also charged with causing the arrest of respectable citizens without any provocation, committed persons under excessive bail and refused to grant them examinations legally theirs. It was also charged that he used his authority for the purpose of assisting political friends and to further his personal interests.

BREVITIES.

The bark Abbey Bacon, from Malaga, arrived at this port yesterday, having on board Captain Leary with his wife and child, and a crew comprising seven men of the schooner Dauntless, which left St. Thomas October 3d, with salt for Lunenburg, N. S., and went down in a gale on the night of October 22d. The rescued persons were four days in an open boat, living on half a biscuit and a little water each a day.

The motion in behalf of the judgment of creditors to appoint a receiver of the property of Henry Clews was denied.

There were twenty bids for Government gold, aggregating $2,642,000 at 109.76 to 110.16.

OBITUARY.

ROTTERDAM, October 29.—The old Catholic Bishop Heycamp is dead.

BALTIMORE, October 29.—Private dispatches from Rome, Italy, announce the death of the sculptor, Wm. H. Rinehart.

KENTUCKY.

The Recent Outrage—Proclamation of the Governor—Reward Offered for the Arrest of the Ruffians.

LOUISVILLE, October 29.—Governor P. H. Leslie to-day issued the following proclamation, offering an aggregate reward of about $9,000 for the capture of the masked ruffians who recently shot a young negro girl in Shelby county:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
FRANKFORT, Oct. 28, 1874. }

Information has reached me of an atrocious and dastardly outrage committed on the 26th inst. in Shelby county, by a band of men in disguise. In issuing my proclamation offering a reward for the arrest and conviction of these offenders, I have thought it eminently proper in view of the frequency of this detestable form of crime in certain districts of the State to add a few earnest words addressed to good citizens of Shelby and of the Commonwealth, as well as to the officers of the law in reference to their duty in the maintenance of public peace and in execution of laws. The local authorities seem too often to forget that the whole power of the county is by law placed in their hands, and that on them and not on the State Executive rests the first and chief responsibility for repression and punishment of crimes committed within their jurisdiction. No authority nor power, however great can act so efficiently for the conservation of order and vindication of violated law in any community as that which resides in the community itself in the faithful exercise of such authority intrusted by the citizens, officers of their own selection and firmly supported by them, will be found under our form of government, the only reliable security for the peace of society and the rights of the citizens. I regret to say that there is reason to believe that to the apathy, or in some cases apparent sympathy of citizens and the neglect of their sworn duties by the local authorities have been mainly due the disgraceful impunity of offenders, and the consequent increase of such crimes in our State. I earnestly call upon the good citizens of Shelby and the county officers to see to it that so vile a deed as that which has called for this proclamation shall not by going unpunished leave a foul blot upon the escutcheon of their honor and give encouragement to renewed instances of crimes, at the mention of which, humanity shudders. The proclamation will of itself be but an empty form unless you shall determine to secure its execution. I pledge to you all proper aid of the State authority when needed to secure the execution of the laws and the repression of disorders in your midst.

Whereas, On the night of the 27th of October, 1874, in the county of Shelby, a number of persons, whose names are unknown, were masked and disguised and unlawfully combined together for a mischievous and murderous purpose, and did shoot and wound a female colored girl named Barringer. They made their escape and are now at large with this great crime upon them; therefore, I, Preston H. Leslie, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do issue this, my proclamation, offering a reward of $500 each for the capture and conviction of said offenders.

NEVADA.

Extensive Fire in the Belcher Mine.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 30.—At two o'clock this afternoon, a fire broke out in the Belcher mine, Nevada, 850 foot level. Huge volumes of smoke poured out of the shaft. An alarm was promptly given. The fire department turned out in force; hundreds of women and children assembled, fearing their husbands and fathers were perishing in the mine. They were, however, got out safely. Half an hour after the fire broke out, the flames burst out of the main shaft several hundred feet in the air, hurling fragments of rock in every direction, resembling a volcano in action. Timbers of the shaft to a depth of one thousand feet will be destroyed. At last accounts, the fire was believed to be under control. No lives were lost. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is unknown, but must be very heavy.

A dispatch from Gold Hill shows that ten or twelve men were severely, and several probably fatally burned, by the fire in the Belcher mines. No one was killed. The fire is under control.

FIRES.

Sixty Buildings Destroyed at Selin's Grove.

SUNBURY, Pa., October 31—A fire in Selin's Grove last night, burned over two squares in the central part of the town, involving the destruction of about sixty buildings, including the Keystone and National Hotels, Central School House, Methodist Church and Times printing office. The loss is estimated at $120,000.

RESIDENCES BURNED.

MEMPHIS, October 31.—About 3 o'clock this morning the residence of Hon. Jacob Thompson, corner of Landerdale and Hernando road, was set on fire and totally consumed. A portion of the furniture was saved. It is believed the house was first robbed and then set on fire. Mr. Thompson and family are absent, in attendance at the Episcopal Convention in New York. The loss is $15,000. No insurance. The residence of J. E. Merriman, on the corner of Pontatoe and Mulberry streets, was partially burned this morning, caused by a defective flue. The loss is $1,000, but is covered by insurance in the Home of New York.

CINCINNATI, October 31.—The residence of Lewis Miller, at Akron Ohio, was burned yesterday. Loss, about $30,000. Insured for $25,000.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, October 31.—Dry goods imports of the week amounted to $1,090,000. Treasury disbursments $677,000. Customs receipts $234,000. Produce exports for the week $4,743,516. Money loaned at 2 per cent. Mercantile paper unchanged. Sterling dull at 483¼ for sixty days and 487½ for sight.

Gold was held at $110½, the only price ruling. Borrowing rates ranged from 2 to 7 per cent. per annum and 1-16 per day. The final rate was 6 per cent. Clearings $13,000,000. State bonds dull and nominal. Railroad bonds dull. Governments steady.

Stocks opened dull at a slight decline, but became steadier, advanced gradually and closed at ¼@1½ above the lowest point. New Jersey Central led the advance. Northwest, common, advanced 1¼, Rock Island ¾ and Lake Shore ⅞. Sales aggregated 110,000 shares, of which 31,000 were Lake Shore, 14,000 Western Union, 13,000 Union Pacific, 10,000 Erie, 8,000 Wabash, 8,000 Pacific Mail and 6,000 New York Central.

Two women stole on Friday five hundred dollars worth of silks from Osborn, Kershaw & Co's. dry goods store in Columbus, Ohio, by the shop lifting plan. By the use of the telegraph, Sarah Albert and Mary Ellis were arrested on Saturday morning at Logansport, Ind., and the goods were recovered. The women escaped from an officer, however, while eating breakfast at a hotel.

The Coroner's inquest over Stoddard, first engineer of the exploded steamer Brooklyn was concluded on Saturday. The jury rendered a verdict declaring that the steamer was racing at the time; that the safety valve had been tampered with and she was carrying more steam than the law allowed; that Capt. Brown, master Hilliard and the engineer, killed at the explosion and D. Rigder, who were on duty at the time, were

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

THE WIFE OF MY YOUTH.

The yellow light of day is spent,
The fading into gray;
And creeping shadows, silently,
Lengthen about my way.

A dampness gathers on the air,
And through my frame it sends
A chill that's coldest at my heart—
I know what it portends.

I know what lieth just beyond;
My failing eye discerns
The dim, mysterious vale, from which
No traveler returns,

I do not shrink, I do not fear;
I know that this must be;
The evening and the silent night
Bring welcome rest to me.

Yet 'twas not thus, alone, I thought
The hillside to descend;
But hand in hand to journey down
With a devoted friend.

I hoped her presence would beguile
The sadness of the way,
And make as pleasant as the morn
The evening shadows gray.

But hers is not the voice I hear,
Is not the face I see,
When she that bears my name draws near
To talk or walk with me.

Ah, me! 'tis not her love I need,
'Tis not for her I sigh,
As, wearily and dreartily,
I journey down to die.

Oh, Thou that from the hill's high top
Didst in my sight ascend,
Leaving me desolate! return,
And cheer my journey's end.

My life's best love, my heart's desire!
All other loves grow cold,
As round my head and round my heart
The mists and shadows fold.

To thee, to thee I turn again,
With all my early truth;
Yearns not thy soul to answer mine,
Wife of my happy youth?

I miss thee more and more, as down,
With feeble steps and slow,
An old, a sad, a weary man,
Unto my grave I go.

AUGUSTA MOORE.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE AT SEA.

SEVEN DAYS ADRIFT IN A DORY.

The Cape Ann (Mass.) Advertiser gives the following account of the experience of two sailors—George M. Roberts, of Yarmouth, N. S., and James Austin, of Liverpool, N. S.—of the crew of the schooner Marathon, of Gloucester, Mass. They left that vessel on Grand Banks at half-past four on the afternoon of the 7th instant, for the purpose of visiting their trawls. Soon after it began to blow and a thick fog set in. A dory in which were two of the crew was paid out from the vessel to their assistance, but the warp proved too short, and the fog became so thick that they were soon lost sight of. They could hear the shouts of their companions, but all efforts to reach them proved unavailing. Their subsequent experience is thus narrated:

"It soon commenced raining, and the two men made up their minds to do the best they could through the night, in hopes to find their vessel in the morning. Fortunately there were three trawl tubs on board, and two of these were made fast to the painter of the dory, and did most excellent service as drags, keeping her head to the sea. The night passed drearily, and they were glad enough when morning dawned. The fog still continued to envelop them, and they concluded to row to the eastward. Took watch and watch this night, in hopes to catch a glimpse of some light from a passing vessel, but their hopes were disappointed. It rained during the night, and they were fortunate enough to catch a good supply of water in their remaining tub. Of this they drank sparingly, and it served to appease the fearful pangs of hunger and thirst.

"On the third day they rowed to the northwest in hopes to get into the track of the steamers. The fog still continued, and no vessel was seen, and they passed another night in suspense. The men were by this time getting discouraged more especially Mr. Austin, who had contracted a severe cold the first night out; and was troubled with such severe shaking of his limbs that he could not sleep. The morning of the fourth day was clear, and it continued moderate through the day. This gave them courage, and although quite weak, they rowed to the westward, keeping an anxious lookout for some welcome sail, and doing their best to keep up each other's courage. A shark came alongside during the day; and they endeavored to catch him, as they would gladly have partaken of anything eatable; but they were unsuccessful. When the sun went down that night the poor fellows felt their heart sink within them, and they thought their chances of being picked up were rather slim. Roberts was enabled to pass some of the weary hours in sleep; but this boon, for the most part, was denied his companion. The fifth day was foggy, and they rowed a couple of hours, but felt so used up they gave up pulling, and another dreary night dragged its slow hours along. The sixth day they let the dory drift. Saw the sun once or twice; but no signs of any vessel, and the night shut down again, bringing sad forebodings. The seventh day was foggy; yet, strange to say, their courage again revived. They had drank sparingly of the water, and it seemed to satisfy the hungry feeling to a great extent, and rowing some three miles to the northward, they put the tubs out and let the dory drift.

"Their longings to be rescued from that open boat can be imagined but not described. The sun went down for the eighth time, and still no signs of relief. They watched eagerly through the early evening hours, and knew full well they could not hold out a great while longer. They talked of their chances as men will talk when in the face of a common danger, and both were of the opinion that they could not survive another twenty-four hours. They then lay down, and both men, in the silent depths of their hearts, prayed most fervently that they might be picked up before morning. Soon after, Roberts thought he heard the noise of a steamer, and raised his head above the side of the dory. Joy unspeakable! there was a steamer's lights not fifty yards distant. The dory had been seen from her deck, and the shouts of the men were soon answered. Roberts was enabled to get on board without help, but it required the assistance of two of the steamer's crew to get Austin on board. It proved to be the ocean steamer Greece, and the men were kindly cared for by her captain and officers, and by careful nursing were well-nigh recovered upon her arrival in New York on Wednesday last. Upon leaving the steamer the men were presented with twenty dollars each, a gift from her officers and passengers."

MARSHAL MACMAHON—HIS HOME LIFE.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News, writing of MacMahon's home life says:

"The Marshal contrives to be out shooting, if possible, when bores arrive, and if any of them should wish to run him to earth among the colza or beet-root fields they would have to run long and fast, for the hero of Magenta is one of those men who can set out with his gun at 9 and be still potting away indefatigably at 5, many hours after his two retrievers, his Aid-de-Camp and the Marquis Amelot, his neighbor and best sporting friend, have had enough of it. He is a taciturn sportsman and an excellent shot. Bred to the tricks of partridges from his earliest youth, he aims stolidly and knocks them over, or if perchance, he misses once in a day, his chagrin finds vent in one of those round expletives which come very venially from an old soldier. For it must be remembered that the Marshal is emphatically an old soldier, and nothing but that—no politician, diplomatist, or mincer of words. He hates politics with a rueful sort of horror, which he confesses in his smileless way to all who talk with him; and though his friends have succeeded in persuading him that he has a saving mission to discharge, yet his Presidentship constrains him to varieties of pomp which are most repugnant to his nature. He has never consented to be trammeled in private by the etiquette of a Court. In Paris he goes periodically on foot to have his hair clipped into bristles in the Rue Vivienne, and afterward he likes to slip off and breakfast in a private room at Durank's or the Cafe d'Orsay. He is a great stickler for uniform—not quite to the point of utterly eschewing civilian's dress, like the late Marshal Castellane—but dons military undress in his study, puts on his kepi to go shooting, and of yore he used to make his old regimental overcoats do duty as dressing-gowns, until, two years ago, when he was stricken with rheumatics, the Duchess pressed on his acceptance a genuine dressing-gown, furred and lined with silk, which gorgeous vestment, however, he wore with sorrow and compunction, as tending to effeminacy.

NO MORE SHINING PATES.

[New Orleans Picayune.]

On Rampart street stands an unpretentious store whence hangs a plain sign bearing the inscription, "Human Hair Repaired." Hair restorers have grown frequent of late years, invented and patented all manner of drugs and medicines that promise to make hair grow on the baldest head—even on a pumpkin. Yet with all these capillary improvements, one looks down from his seat in the peanut gallery on a sea of bald heads—shining pates.

How modest this sign appears! There is no boast of restoring hair which has gone; but the hair dresser simply offers to repair one's hair, as a carpenter would repair one's leg or a doctor one's head.

This repairing is an old art of great success, but seldom practiced in this country. Hair being a vegetable, can be planted anywhere, and if the soil be fruitful will grow luxuriantly. Thus if one can get a bushy-headed boy to share his locks, one can bid defiance to old age and baldness.

This art is used in Paris by old French dandies. Our people, however, have not generally received it for the reason that the operation of grafting hair is rather painful, it being necessary to sew the new hairs into the head with needles.

The artists in this hair-planting business can produce the most astonishing results. To give a person any colored hair is, of course, easy enough; brunettes may have red, or blondes black hair, old persons black, and young gray hair; that is the simplest work.

A person may in like manner have his head terraced, laid out in patches of various colored hairs, red, white, black, and brown; and in almost any sort of pattern or design. The style always produces a profound sensation, giving its owner the appearance of an animated lamp mat.

If human hair be not found, the professor will supply horse hair, which will be found quite useful and able to stand a great deal of wear and tear, in addition to the fact that it never requires combing or brushing. Altogether we must regard the introduction of this art here as highly beneficial. It will give our colored fellow citizens here an opportunity of getting rid of one of their bug-bears, wool, and thus fit them for the duties of American citizens, and it may introduce new fashions in the hair line. Certainly it is preferable to chignons and ramie.

WOMAN IN THE GRANGE.

At the recent special session of the Maryland state grange, some good things were resolved upon. We append a part: Second—That we are satisfied that the presence of woman in the grange as an active and equal co worker is the strongest guarantee we have of an abiding usefulness. Fourth—That the grange urges upon the Patrons of Husbandry, in all their efforts, to keep in view the importance of so encouraging the mill, the loom, and the anvil as to have them everywhere near the plow, and so facilitate exchanges. Fifth—That a library and reading-room should, wherever possible, be a feature of the subordinate grange, and we recommend each grange to take one or more periodicals published in the interests of the Patrons of Husbandry.

A SPEAKING JACKASS.

The Baltimore Sun says: Among the many curiosities brought to Frederick during the continuance of the fair, none have attracted greater attention and caused more amusement than a jackass (entered by a gentleman named Groves from Shepherdstown, W. Va.) which speaks. One gentleman asked him to take a drink. He answered in good English, "Why not?" The animal does not differ materially from his species, except that his ears are not quite so long. His owner cannot account for the faculty of speech developed in the animal, but considers it singular that it should be able to articulate only the words "Why not." Mr. Groves was offered $500 for the curiosity, but refused to accept.

FARMERS' GIRLS.

Up in the early morning,
Just at the peep of day,
Straining milk in the dairy,
Turning the cows away—
Sweeping the floor in the kitchen,
Making the beds up stairs,
Washing the breakfast dishes,
Dusting the parlor chairs.

Brushing the crumbs from the pantry
Hunting for eggs at the barn,
Roasting the meat for dinner,
Spinning the stocking yarn,
Spreading the snow white linen
Down on the bushes below,
Ransacking every meadow
Where the red strawberries grow.

Starching their cottons for Sunday,
Churning the snowy cream,
Rinsing the pails and strainer
Down in the running stream,
Feeding the geese and poultry,
Making the puddings and pies,
Jogging the little one's cradle,
Driving away the flies.

Grace in every motion,
Music in every tone,
Beauty of form and feature
Thousand might covet to own—
Cheeks that rival roses,
Teeth the whitest of pearls;
One of these country maidens is worth
A score of your giddy girls.

DIED FOR LOVE.

A late London letter to the N. Y. Graphic tells this very strange story.

In a town not far from London there lived a young lady who was handsome, tolerably wealthy, and more than usually well educated. Her father was an invalid; her mother was an insipid, cold, and heartless woman. Two years ago a physician of London was called to attend the father; in this way the young lady saw him. He paid no attention to her—his mind was engrossed with his professional duties. A few weeks ago this doctor, after paying a visit to his patient, was somewhat surprised by being asked by the young lady to give her the favor of a private interview. She took him into a drawing-room and led him to the further end of the apartment. "Doctor," said she, "I suppose that gentlemen of your profession are accustomed to receive strange confidences. I have a confession to make to you." He supposed that the impending confession had something to do with the state of her own health or with that of her father, and he begged her to proceed. "You will, however, be scarcely prepared for what I am about to say," she continued. "But I wish you to hear it. It is now just two years since I first saw you. You have scarcely ever exchanged a word with me, but I have learned much about you. I am not mistaken in believing that you are unmarried?"

"No," he said, "I am not married."

"And your affections are not engaged."

"You scarcely have the right to ask that?" said he.

"Well, then," she replied, "I will not ask it, but I must make to you my confession. I love you with all my heart. I wish you to marry me. I loved you from the first moment I saw you. I said to myself, I will wait for two years—if he then speaks to me I will know what to say. You have not spoken; and now I speak. I say I love you with all my heart; you are necessary for me; will you marry me?"

The doctor, who, although not a very young man, was twice the age of the young lady, recovering a little from his surprise, tried to turn the matter off as a joke; but the young lady was very serious.

"No," said she, "I am in very sober earnest. I know all that you may say or think as to the indelicacy of my proposal, but I cannot help it. I ask you once more, can you love me, and will you marry me?"

"In sober earnest, then," he replied, "I can not marry you."

"Then I shall die," said she, very calmly and she left the room.

The doctor had heard people say before this that they should die, and he left the house without attaching much importance to the prophecy, although wondering greatly at the other portion of this interview.

A few days after this the young lady was found dead in her bed. Two letters laid upon her dressing-table. One was addressed to her family solicitor. It recalled to his mind a promise he had made her. She had gone to see him, and had asked him to make out for her a paper transferring the whole of her property to a person whose name she would not then give him. He was to prepare the necessary paper and send it to her to fill up the blanks and to sign. She had done this, and she now inclosed the paper, filled up and signed. Every penny of her property was given to the Doctor, and the solicitor was instructed to make the transfer to him, to ask no questions, and to take no receipt. The other letter was to the doctor. "I told you I should die," said she, "and when you receive this I shall be dead. For ten days I have taken no food nor any drink; but that does not kill me, and now I have taken poison. I have no reproach to make to you, but I could not live without your love. When I am dead, look at my heart. You will see your name there. I have two requests to make of you. Go to my solicitor and take what he has for you, and then go off on a holiday to Italy for a few months. The other request is that you never ask where I am buried, and never come to my grave."

There was a post-mortem examination made of the young lady's body. On her breast, over her heart, deeply imprinted in the flesh, were the initials of the doctor's name. The characters seemed to have been made there two or three years before. They were probably imprinted by her own hand on the day when she first saw him.

A WORD FOR BOYS.

Truth is one of the rarest gems. Many a youth has been lost in society by allowing falsehood to tarnish his character, and foolishly throwing it away.

If this gem still shines in your bosom, suffer nothing to displace or diminish its luster.

Profanity is a mark of low breeding. Show us a man that commands respect; an oath trembles not on his tongue. Read the catalogue of crime. Inquire the character of those who depart from virtue. Without a single exception you will find them to be profane. Think of this, and don't let a vile word disgrace you.

Honesty, frankness, generosity, virtue—blessed traits! Be these yours, my boys, and we shall not fear. You will claim the respect and love of all. You are watched by your elders. Men who are looking for clerks and apprentices have their eyes on you. If you are profane, vulgar, theatre-going, they will not chose you. If you are upright, steady and industrious, before long you will find good places, kind masters, and the prospect of a useful life before you.

MORE OF THE SHAH'S DIARY.

The London Hornet has the following: "The published portions of the Shah's diary of his visit to Europe having created so much interest, we are induced to give some further extracts. He seemed much impressed with everything he saw in London, especially the four-wheeled cabs, which showed, he said, the veneration entertained by us for anything of an ancient character. It was from the respect in which the drivers were held that they were allowed to make what charges they pleased. He found the English were great worshippers. They would worship anything. Even Lord Gladstone worshipped an idol known by the name of Homer, who was a wine merchant in London. The common people worshipped several idols, known as Bheer, Rhum, and Ghin, in whose honor thousands of magnificent temples were erected, all of which were brilliantly lighted at night for the convience of worshippers during the ceremonies taking place therein. He was much impressed by the affectionate disposition exhibited by the married English. Among the noble and wise men it was the custome for the men to stop out late at places of intellectual study, called clubs, so that they might not interfere with the domestic avocations of their wives, who were generally employed in the kitchens, preparing the family meals, under the superintendence of police-constables, engaged expressly for the purpose, and who were regaled with cooked sheep's flesh and bheer. Among the poorer people it is the custom for the husband to display his affection by knocking his wife about in a playful manner. It is, however, a dangerous kind of amusement, and often attended with serious results. The dress of the people is something very curious. The women are fond of wearing large quantities of false hair, called 'chiknons' on the top of which were placed little ornaments made of flowers and lace called 'bonnehts.' They also wore very high heels to their shoes, by way of penance for the sins committed by them when young. But what struck him most was the singular habit of the women in appearing undressed at the grand parties given in his honor. He was informed that this was a regular custom, but that they were always properly clothed when at home. He found that we were not in the habit of paying wages to our servants, for they were always asking for money—to purchase food he persumed. He was much impressed with the magnificence of the liveries worn by some of the footman, but it sometimes caused him much inconvenience, as he could not always distinguish between the servants and the guests and on one occasion took the arm of a livery servant while promenading the grand saloon at Windsor Castle. He did not think much of the Houses of Parliament, but thought they were well situated, because when the members were tired of a speaker they could tie him up in a sack and fling him from one of the windows into the river. He says that when a speeker pleases his hearers they cray 'yer, yer,' and sometimes 'eye, eye,' at the same time turning their ears or eyes towards him. This is the reason why their ears are sometimes so long. There is a man called the 'Speaker' because he does not speak at all. He has before him a great heavy mace of metal, for the purpose of killing those who show him any disrespect. There is also a Lord Chanzellor, but he could not understand what were his duties, but he believed that he wrote to the papers describing the chances of the various horses running in the 'Dherbee,' for the English were great lovers of horseracing, and whenever a jockey won he was always made a lord or a marquis, which explained why so many of those noblemen were to be seen at races."

GEORGIA BABIES.

[Atlanta News, Oct. 17.]

One of the most interesting, at the same time delicate duties devolved upon a committee appointed by Mayor Spencer, at the Fair Grounds yesterday, to decide upon the babies contesting for the special premiums. The premiums were first, a sewing machine, and second, a baby carriage. The Mayor appointed first, Judge D. F. Hammond as Chairman, who reluctantly consented, but after taking a view of the babies as they lay gnawing their little fists and held by their mammas, Old "Ten and Costs," wilted and backed out. The Mayor had considerable trouble in getting up a committee. The ladies refused to serve, and the gentlemen were afraid. During all this delay the crowd was anxious, the mothers were shaking and clucking and throwing the little innocents into all conceivable positions, bouncing them up and down, and beseeching the Mayor to proceed. If ever trouble was depicted on a man's countenance, the face of our excellent chief magistrate showed it. He had the settled and resigned air of one doomed to some awful calamity. But a great will and a mind bent upon extricating himself from his horrible position, he succeeded in getting Messrs. E. T. Davis, R. W. Brice, George L. Peavy, and this reporter, to act as judges, and the reporter would here state that he is not responsible for the awards made. He was largely in the minority, and, from the fact of his not being at the head of a family, his views upon the baby question counted as naught with the balance of the committee, who are further along than he is in the social and domestic requirements of society. He wants this fact borne in mind, especially by those mothers whose infants did not receive a premium. He was not supposed to know anything about the business by his fellow-committeemen. There were twelve babies in the pen.

Where all was so deserving it was a most difficult matter to decide. Besides, this way of three or four men saying in the presence of a round dozen of devoted mothers, every one of whom honestly believed her child is the prettiest, that another is superior in every respect, required more nerve than any committee Mayor Spencer could have raised out of that vast concourse of old scar-worn Confederate soldiers. But the thing must be settled. The first thing the committee did was to secure four good horses, swift, write out that report, called Mayor Spencer to the outer gate, and after handing it to him, put whip and spur and speed to the city. Upon opening and reading the decision it was discovered that the first premium was awarded to Stella and Ella Anglington, the twins, and the second to Howard Thrower.

THE LAST SERENADE.

He sat upon an oaken stump,
He is fiddle in his hand,
And gazed upon the window-sill,
And gazed upon the window-sill,
To see her small white hand,
That rested there so lovingly—
It made his great heart stand.

He murmured, "My Mary love!
Art thinking, sweet, of me?
Would I had wings, now, as a bird—
Like a little bird so free—
I'd fly up to thy window, love,
And sing a song for thee."

He placed his fiddle 'neath his chin,
And str tightened up to play;
And "Mollie Darling" was the song—
But not upon that day
Was heard along those bottom lands
That sweet, affecting lay.

He heard the window slowly raise;
His bow he gently prest,
And then looked up to catch her smile,
And watch her heaving breast.
When—plash! went water on his face,
And on his Sunday best.

She gazed awhile, and heard a sigh,
Then slowly went below,
And smote her breast, and faltered out,
"Alas! I didn't know!"
All that was left of that serenade
Was a lonesome fiddle-bow.

He never came to sing again
To please 'Squire Ashton's daughter;
He staid at home and fiddled not
Until he had forgot her;
And then the romance of his life
Was ended by cold water!

—[Leavenworth Times.

PRESIDENT POLK'S WIDOW.

A VISIT TO ONE OF THE MOTHERS OF THE NATION—TENNESSEE'S HOMAGE TO HER FAMOUS SONS.

[Nashville Letter to Chicago Inter Ocean.]

On one of the cosy, shady streets of Nashville, the Boston of the South, in an old-fashioned mansion of red brick, with wide, deep windows, and a mammoth-pillared piazza jutting out like the bold forehead of the famous man that once lived there, is the house Mrs. James Knox Polk, widow of the tenth President of the United States—one of the Mothers of the Nation. A slender, graceful old lady, with a snow-white neckerchief, and folds of curls that lie pat on each side of her brow. She is 76 years old, but her figure is as straight, her step as quick and her eyes as bright as the eyes of a girl; active in every benevolent scheme, generous to an extreme, hospitable according to the tradition of Kentucky hospitality, and as courtly as a queen. In Nashville, a few days ago, the house was pointed out to me, and a description of the old lady given, with the remark that she liked to receive strangers. So I thought I would pay my respects to

THE WIDOW OF A PRESIDENT.

and about noonday entered the gate of "the Polk Place", and went up the long gravel walk that leads to the house. The yard is laid out in the old-fashioned style, with flower-beds in different designs, borders of box, and shrubs of different sorts placed at mathematical intervals. An old-fashioned brass knocker, like the handle of a coffin, burnished as bright as a mirror, asked entrance for me, and a bent, rickety old negro woman answered the summons.

"Is Mrs. Polk at home?

"Yes, sah; will you step in, sah; Missus Polk is at home, sah, but was just gwine out, sah, and she's boun' to go 'bout this time. Take a chair, sah."

She led me into an old-fashioned parlor., with shells of all sorts on the mantel, and chintz curtains with large flowery figures hung before the windows. On the walls were portraits of men in wigs and military uniforms of the old regime, and women with high, powdered hair and ruffles, with a few antique prints and half-faded landscapes. The furniture was heavy mahogany, and exquisitely carved, and the carpet, half-covered by canvas, was a relic of ancient elegance. I was able only to glance at things for a moment after the servant left. Mrs. Polk entered, and, extending her hand cordially, said:

"I see you are a stranger, sir; but I am happy to see you, nevertheless. People call every day to see me," said she, laughing, "to see how a woman lives that lived in the White House once, and I value the attention very highly."

I thanked her, and attempted to explain and apologize for my intrusion, but she tapped her hand impatiently with her parasol, and said:

"The apology is on my part, sir, for I must beg you to excuse me. I have an appointment at this hour it is quite imperative I should meet or I would be pleased to entertain you. I pray you will excuse me, and make yourself as much at home in my house and on my grounds as if I were here. My servants will show you what people generally wish to see. They are accustomed to seeing strangers, sir; ha! ha! quite accustomed to it, I assure you."

It was something I had read about, this graceful, old-fashioned courtesy, but I never saw before a real illustration of

THE MANNERS OF THE REPURICAN COURT,

and as I escorted the nimble old lady to her carriage, she chatted away as cordially as if she was my grandmother, and insisted upon my calling again. Her riding dress was of the shiny silken material that one sees at old folks' concerts; black, and cut long-waisted, with a plain belt of corded ribbon. At her neck was a white linen kerchief, folded with artistic precision, and fastened with a large brooch, which contained a picture of her husband. Her shawl was of black lace, folded in the old-fashioned way, and on her hands were "mitts"—or whatever they call those silk, knit affairs that haven't any fingers. As the carriage drove away I turned back into the yard, and went to the tomb of the President, which stands midway between the street and house, at the left of the walk. It is a plain, rectangular sarcophagus, about sixteen feet in height, of smooth limestone, and inclosing a low square monument of the same stone. An effort has been made to remove it to the grounds of the State-house, which stands not more than six hundred yards away, but it is Mrs. Polk's wish that it remain where it is, and she wants to be buried in the vault beneath, beside her husband. Every year the Legislature of Tennessee call upon Mrs. Polk in a body, have a brief prayer at the

TOMB OF THE PRESIDENT,

and are entertained for a few moments by his widow, with the assistance of a few other old-fashioned ladies that have been her life-long friends.

The monument is covered with inscriptions. On the side facing the street, in bold, square letters, is engraved:

James Knox Polk, Tenth President of the United States. Born November 2, 1795. Died June 15 1849.

On the next face is an inscription as follows:

The Mortal Remains of James Knox Polk are resting in the vault beneath. He was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, and emigrated with his father, Samuel Polk, to Tennessee in 1806. The beauty of virtue was illustrated in his life The excellence of Christianity was exemplified in his death.

On the third side, looking toward the house, is the following:

His life was devoted to the public service. He was elevated successively to the first places in the State and Federal Governments, a member of the General Assembly of Tennessee, a member of Congress, Chairman of the most important Congressional Committees, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Governor of Tennessee and President of the United States.

On the fourth side is the following:

By his public policy he defined, established, and extended the boundaries of his country; He planted the laws of the American Union on the shores of the Pacific. His influence and his counsels tended to organize the National Treasury on the principles of the Constitution, and to apply the rule of Freedom to Navigation, Trade, and Industry.

The State of Tennessee owns "The Hermitage," the famous residence of Andrew Jackson, and prominent citizens told me that whenever Mrs. Polk should die they doubted not but that her residence would also be purchased and kept, as the Hermitage is, sacred to the memory of its former owner.

TENNESSEE IS GRATEFUL

to the past, and holds in respectful sacredness the relics of her famous sons. Kentucky lets the grave of Zachary Taylor lie unmarked, and Illinois let the nation build a tomb for Abraham Lincoln, when she should have been jealous of the privilege. This is noticeable in the fact that within the walls of her State-house, the most perfect, architecturally, perhaps, of any building of the sort in the United States, are laid by act of Legislature the bones of its builder.

TOO OLD TO SEPARATE.

The Des Moines (Ia.) Register contains the following: "Seventy-six years ago there was born in New York a gentleman now resident of Central Iowa, not far distant from the capital city. Forty-five years ago he was married, and lived happily—at least so far as known—with his wife until about six weeks since. Then they had their first quarrel. Children have been born to them, and grown up under their own roof. Grandchildren have played on their knees, as old age has come upon them. Just what the cause of that first quarrel was we have not learned, nor do we care to learn. It is enough for the purpose of the historian that they quarreled, and so bitterly that both took steps for a legal divorce. The long years of peace were all forgotten, and in wrath they proposed to sever the lives that had been one for nearly half a century. Now, childish as this appears, it is true, and a Des Moines man, an old friend of all parties, was sent for to prepare formal articles for the separation. He went to the residence of the belligerent antediluvians about ten days since, but, instead of drafting articles for a divorce, he played the role of peacemaker so well that the war was abandoned, and now the old folks use one pillow again. A case almost as strange now awaits commencement in a lawyer's office in Des Moines. The wife is 58 and the husband 61. They quarreled about a pan of milk. The wife started to carry it down to the cellar, but before reaching the foot of the stairs returned, for some purpose, placing the pan on one of the steps. The husband had occasion to descend the stairs before the pan was removed, tipped it over, spilled the milk, and came back swearingly wrathful. That milk-pan outweighed the memory of thirty-three years of peaceful wedlock, and for the past six weeks, safely locked in an attorney's safe, has been lying the application for a divorce. The lawyer doesn't wish to be a party to the suit, nor does he want the divorce to be granted, and is withholding the application for the purpose of effecting a settlement of the difficulties between the irate twain."

LAMP LIGHTING EXTRAORDINARY.

The Manchester papers have the following:

"Some engineers in Baden have just contrived an ingenious piece of mechanism, which has already been adopted in some of the public buildings and streets of Heidelberg. The object is to provide for the simultaneous lighting of the gaslights of the town. This has been done both in Paris and with us in the Albert Hall by the use of an electric wire, but the German engineers have invented a method more simple and durable. Their apparatus can be affixed equally to all gas jets, and it is made to act, not by any special mechanism, but simply by the increased pressure of the gas, which is always laid on from the gasometer when the lamps should be lighted. The one act of turning on the gas at the main ignites it at all the burners fitted with the new apparatus. In achieving this result the designers did not really obtain any very practical advantage over the method of ignition by electricity. But they pushed invention still further, and have provided that when the pressure is diminished at the main, the gas can either be totally extinguished or let down to a thread. It is chiefly in the lighting of the streets of a town that the invention will be of practical use. As soon as the gas is turned on, the whole city will be simultaneously illuminated, and when in the early morning the pressure is reduced the light may be totally extinguished or gradually diminished."

HOW A WEDDING DIDN'T COME OFF.

Preston, England, appears to be the scene of frequent ludicrous incidents of a hymeneal nature. The latest reported is a couple of rustics, who delayed their arrival at church so long that the parson lost patience and went home. The clerk sent for him on the arrival of the bridal party, which embraced a large number of country folk. The clergyman, however, made haste so slowly in coming that the clerk became wearied and departed, and then, on the arrival of the former, he in turn had to be sent for. Pending his appearance, the crowd of rustics adjourned to an inn for a few moments, whence they were summoned soon to the church, parson and clerk being there. Now, however, several of the party, including the groom, were rather "how come you so?" and the clergyman noticing it, absolutely refused to tie the nuptial knot, but sent the bridal pair away, cautioning them to come again only when in that soberness of mind consistent with the solemnity of such an occasion. And so the gaily decked crowd sorrowfully departed, the bride elect casting reproachful glances at the man whose love for the cup caused this particular "slip 'twixt cup and lip."

VARIETIES.

THE Boston Post estimates Butler's wealth at $1,250,000.

WHEN does a man have to keep his word? When no one will take it.

IT is said that a thrifty Mormon in Salt Lake City adds to his income by hiring out his wives to do washing and house cleaning.

AN old gander was recently killed in Virginia at the age of ninety. The name of the fortunate boarding-house that drew the prize is not given.

LITTLE boys begin to look forward to that period of thanksgiving when it is permitted, as Ike Partington says, to "fill themselves to their utmost capacity."

A GENTLEMAN at a musical party asked a friend in a whisper how he should stir the fire without interrupting the music. "Between the bars," replied the friend.

THERE is a postmaster in Illinois who draws a salary of $1 per annum. His object in seeking the office, says the Capital, was to get married and raise a family.

A NEW horticultural garden, fifteen acres in extent, has just been opened in St. Petersburg. It is under the patronage of the Emperor, and will be used as a promenade both winter and summer.

THERE are two towns in one county of the Empire State in which the assessed valuation is less than that of the private residence of A. T. Stewart, in New York city.

MISS BARTO, a young lady living in Osceola, Pa., was impelled by curiosity to search a male friend's pockets. She drew out a revolver, the hammer of which caught in the cloth, and she was shot dead.

MRS. SWISSHELM asserts that there are thousands of women who will follow the lead of a fashionable dress-maker, who would not take one step by direction of a physician, not even to save their own lives.

FIRST WIFE—"Dear me, Mrs. Doyle, I have heard that your husband was a spirit medium; is it so?" Second wife—"Medium! Goodness, yes. Comes home drunk every night."—[N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

A HEAVY importing firm in Boston have recently purchased a small-sized hotel, not far from their place of business, which they are altering so as to accommodate their employes in the way of dining and lunching.

THE Oregon Legislature has passed a stringent act against gambling, one of the clauses of which provides that a person losing money at the gaming table shall have the right to recover by law to the value of twice the amount of his life.

RECENTLY, in a Columbia county (Ga.) church, when the congregation arose to sing, a pistol fell from the pocket of one of the worshippers, and wounded a Mr. Peeler, who remarked as he was being carried out, "Take care you don't make me drop mine."

A YOUTH who attended a Scotch revival meeting for the fun of the thing, ironically inquired of the minister "Whether he could work a miracle or not." The young man's curiosity was fully satisfied by the minister kicking him out of the church, with the malediction, "We cannot work miracles, but we can cast out devils!"

IT is reported that the Freemasons of Ireland intend to request his Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught to accept the Grand Mastership of the Masonic body in Ireland, vacant by the decease of the Duke of Leinster. The Duke of Abercorn's name is likewise mentioned in connection with the office.

A WASHINGTON lady, upon the marriage of her daughter, gave her intended son-in-law three dollars in a sealed envelope with which to fee the minister. The enterprising youth abstracted two-thirds of the amount and delivered the remaining one dollar to the preacher. Now, with a commencement like this, what chance has that mother-in-law?

A DISTINGUISHED man, whose nose and chin were both very long, and who had lost his teeth, whereby the nose and chin were brought very near together, was told: "I am afraid your nose and chin will fight ere long; they approach one another very menacingly." "I am afraid of it myself," replied the gentleman, "for a great many words have passed between them already."

AN invalid girl in Philadelphia was cured of a nervous affection of the spine which from childhood prevented her from walking, by attending the entertainments of negro minstrels every night for two years. She soon became stronger, and in less than a year could walk home from the theatre. She never received any benefit from the best medical advice, and her friends give the minstrels the credit of her recovery.

MISS REBECCA SMITH of Simpson county rented a piece of ground last spring, from which she raised, with the assistance of a little brother of eight and a sister of ten years of age, eight bales of cotton and plenty of corn, potatoes, &c., to support her little family and team. Miss Smith is an orphan of sixteen, and supports her little brother and sister by her own efforts. She should marry one of our fancy young gentlemen and support him.—[Port Gibson Standard.

A SAN FRANCISCO woman, who has had six husbands, has been rather unfortunate in her selection of them. The first ran away from her, and is now a high detective officer among the Mormons; the second was hanged for murder; the third was sent to the penitentiary for forgery; the fourth and fifth are in the same place for burglary and highway robbery; and the sixth and last is serving out a life sentence for highway robbery. The woman says she never married a Congressman anyhow.

A WELL-DRESSED man in Chicago attracting considerable attention the other day by sitting upon the edge of the sidewalk for some time with his head between his hands, as if in deep meditation. At last a sympathetic stranger approached him and said, "Friend, you seem to be in trouble; can I assist you in any way?" The man sprang to his feet, and taking off his hat, parted his hair carefully, and said, "Stranger, do you see that cut? My wife did it this morning with a flat-iron, and then sent me down town to buy her a new bonnet, and I have been sitting here for an hour trying to decide whether I will buy it or not, and blame me, stranger, if I haven't almost decided to get it."

Victory all Along the Line.

AND now what are we going to do with our prisoners?

GAG LAW POLAND of Vermont has again been defeated.

FIVE Democratic Congressmen from Louisiana tell the tale of defunct carpet-bagism.

WHAT a grievious thing it is to think that Fernando Wood will be elected Speaker of the House.

WILL some one have the kindness to communicate the intelligence to Hiram Ulysses, the Third Termer?

THERE is not much trouble about John Scott's successor now, from present indications. He will be a Democrat.

The highest praise and honor are due to the honest Republican voters who spurned the Ring. We rejoice with them this morning.

THE POST only had some nine Ring organs to contend with during the campaign. Had there been some seven dozen of them the fight would have been lively.

FIVE Democratic Congressmen from Massachusetts will do to begin with. If the Democrats had got in earnest they would have elected the whole delegation.

SILVER spoons have advanced fifty per cent. in Washington since the receipt of the news from Ben. Butler's District. The people of Washington now feel that they can safely afford to set their tables in respectable style.

LOUISIANA was the forlorn hope, but she has carried the colors to a triumphant victory. The usurper's scepter has crumbled to dust, and Radicalism has perished in all the borders of the land.

HOPKINS and Cochran will have an opportunity to vote for Banks for Speaker who is a good tariff man. This may be a disappointment to six English and two German daily Republican newspapers, but we cannot help it.

A SPECIAL from Brookville, Pa., informs us that Hon. J. A. Jenks is elected to Congress in the Twenty-fifth district by from five to eight hundred majority, thus defeating that "fortunate victim of Rebel prisons," Harry White. Is this thing never going to stop?

WE were overwhelmed election night with telegrams of inquiry from our friends in all parts of the State. We endeavored to answer each one, but if any were overlooked, the omission was unintentional in the rush and bustle of receiving returns. We trust that no one was disappointed, and if so, he will accept this apology.

AT several of the voting places yesterday many well-known German and Irish citizens were not allowed to vote until they went back home and brought their papers. The votes of the colored population were readily received and no questions asked. Easily accounted for, the former voted against and the latter for the Ring.

THE forest fires in Ohio are likely to destroy millions of dollars worth of the finest timber in the State, as they are raging in the great oak and poplar forests of Fairfield, Perry, Hocking, Athens, Morgan, Muskingum, Washington, Meigs and adjoining counties. The same districts were subject to a very general conflagration in 1844, and again in 1854.

A GLORIOUS DAYS WORK.

The political revolution of yesterday is without parallel in the political history of the country. The Democratic triumph is so overwhelming that it is impossible at this time to clearly give the results as they actually exist. Pennsylvania goes Democratic by a majority which may reach anywhere from twenty to forty thousand, while the shape of the Congressional delegation is entirely changed, the majority of it being probably Democratic. Our returns at this writing do not give sufficient data to exactly determine how it stands, but there is a gain of probably not less than nine Congressmen.

Massachusetts is in some doubt as to the Governor with four or five Democratic Congressmen. New York comes in with a sweeping Democratic majority estimated from 30,000 to 40,000. New Jersey and Delaware help to swell the Democratic column, while other States come in every moment to confound Radicalism and add to the rejoicing of the people.

In Philadelphia the infamous Ring is broken, and Bill Mann is "put in a hole." The hosts of the Ring are scattered everywhere, and here in Western Pennsylvania they are well nigh blotted out of sight. Not till to-morrow morning will it be possible to give the complete result. Suffice it to say that the victory is complete at every point.

The Independent and anti-Ring Republicans are entitled to a very large share of credit for the changes that have been effected and the results that have been achieved. They found it impossible to longer support the infamous Ring that had so long betrayed and oppressed them, and at the same time maintain their manhood and self-respect; very naturally they sought for relief, and just as naturally they cast their lot with the Reform Democracy as the only means for a redress of grievances.

They are entitled to the highest consideration for what they have done, and we unhesitatingly accord to them the high and distinguished merit that attaches to their action. While the great masses of the Democracy rejoice over every blow that has been administered to the Ring, they do not look upon it as a triumph in a strict party sense, but as a triumph of the People over a corrupt Ring—as a triumph of Honesty over Dishonesty.

Every Democrat who has been elected will be held to a strict accountability to carry out to the fullest extent of his powers and ability, all the reforms that have been made necessary by the unparalleled reign of Ring corruption that has cursed this State and county during the past ten years. If any of them are recreant to the great trust that has been reposed in them, we shall not hesitate a single moment to hold them up to the indignation of the public. But we have no fear that they will betray the great responsible trust that has been placed upon their shoulders by the people.

The members of the Ring have hedged their crimes and evil deeds about, and it may require time, patience and perseverance to repair the injuries that have been inflicted, but if the people will encourage their newly chosen representatives of the principles of Reform, and frown down such of the Ring as succeeded in getting into office, the day is not far distant when honesty will be the rule in high places, and the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and its chief municipalities will pass wholly from under the evil influences of the disciples of Addition, Division and Silence who have made their nesting places in the Treasury and tainted and befouled the political atmosphere with their corrupt practices.

A hasty review of the field so nobly fought over yesterday, affords us ample grounds for rejoicing. The dawn of a better and purer day is upon us. The great wave of political corruption that threatened to overwhelm and engulf the country, has been permanently checked and largely turned back. The corrupt leaders of Radicalism will, this morning, read their doom in words, the import of which may not be mistaken or misunderstood. The language is sententious and as sharp as a Toledo blade.

The defeat of that blatant champion of infamous corruption—the hired advocate and apologist of public robbery, Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, is enough to make every honest man in the nation rejoice. He had turned the office of Congressman into a blot and a reproach and flaunted his infamous corruption in public and in the face of all honest men, boasting of his misdeeds as though they were cardinal virtues, until it seemed that honesty was indeed at a discount, and dishonesty the absolute rule in the nation's capital. Forty million of American citizens ought to feel proud this morning that the father of American corruption, and the defender of the Credit Mobilier, the Sanborn jobbery and every form of public plunder has been put down by an indignant constituency. It would not be amiss to proclaim a day of national Thanksgiving in commemoration of the event.

ENOUGH OF IT.

As the Democracy will have a large majority in the lower house of Congress Sumner's Civil Rights Bill is likely to go "where the woodbine twineth," without the rag end and bob tail portion of the present Congress see fit to push it through, to further punish the people for voting against the administration. The Chicago Tribune puts it in its proper shape when it says:

The country is tired of the strife; the best interests of the South demand that there shall be peace. The colored man has been emancipated and armed with the ballot. He has all the political rights that the white man has. So far as the law is concerned, he has a fair and equal start in the race of life. He is equal before the law and the courts, and must take his chances. If the white men refuse to vote for him for office, and the colored men are in a minority, he must submit, and vice versa. Legislation cannot aid him, and military interference to foist him into office is nepotism. The whole army of the United States cannot force the Civil Rights bill; but the attempt will postpone the restoration of industry in the Southern States, and keep both whites and blacks without schools, and at swords' points for an indefinite time to come. The bill is nothing but a firebrand, and the country has had enough of it.

The Ring Smashed.

Third Term Voted Down.

STOLEN BANK NOTES.

Our attention has been directed to a fact which will no doubt be highly important to the public, which as yet is not generally aware of it. In fact we may say that not only the public but a large number of the banks are in total ignorance of it. We refer to the fact that all National Bank notes, stolen from the banks before being signed by the President of the bank are not redeemable, but are cancelled by the Department at Washington, the loss falling upon the holder who may present them for redemption or exchange.

At the first glance this may appear all right and a small affair, but on the contrary it is all wrong and a very serious matter. Below we give a list of stolen bank notes now outstanding, which we believe now appears in the public prints for the first time, and may be the means of saving some of our readers from loss. All of the notes described below will be cancelled on presentation at the Redemption Bureau, and whoever may be so unfortunate as to present them, will be the losers, unless they are able to trace them back, but in any event, some innocent holder must lose them as it will be next to impossible to reach the original thieves.

All these notes are genuine, with the simple exception of the signatures of the bank officers, and no bank, except those from which they are ostensibly issued, could detect them without the subjoined list to refer to. These notes are all in circulation, and are being passed every day, and yet the banks from which they are ostensibly issued, it is held are not bound to redeem them, and the innocent holders in whose hands they are finally detected will have to lose them.

Whether the banks are legally exempted from redeeming these notes, we are not prepared to say, but if such is the law, it should be changed at once, as it makes the public an insurance company against the carelessness or collusion of the National Banking offices. All these notes have been stolen or fraudulently issued, after passing into the custody of the respective banks. The Currency Bureau furnishes the notes, which are complete and genuine in every particular, with the single exception of the signatures of the bank officers. The banks should be held responsible for their redemption from the moment they are issued to them from the Currency Bureau. Under the present practice, they may be abstracted and signatures forged and the public has no means of knowing that they are not redeemable, since the notes are genuine, in all particulars except the signatures, and it would be obviously impossible for the public or even other bankers, to be so familiar with the signatures of the thousands of Presidents of National Banks as to detect the forgery.

These stolen notes, it will be seen are in comparatively small quantities, and it is clearly evident that their being "stolen" is the result, either of carelessness or is the act of bank employees. Thus a bank clerk having access to the unsigned notes of a bank may carry away $1,000 in $5,000 unsigned notes, forge the President's name and put them in circulation, passing them upon all the neighboring banks as well as the public. And yet the bank is not responsible for the carelessness or the dishonesty of its servants, while the unfortunate note holders, who innocently come into possession of them are made to suffer the loss, while the thief gets the principal and the bank the profits of the issue.

The rule as it now stands invites collusion between dishonest bank officers and their employes. We do not charge that National Bank officers are dishonest, but we do say that the rule as it stands at present invites, dishonesty. As for instance a bank President and his clerk may conspire together the letter forging the former's name to say $50,000 of notes and put them upon the public. The spoils are divided and the numbers of the notes are sent to the Redemption Bureau, where the notes are cancelled as fast as received. Such a conspiracy, while it is easy of execution would be next to impossible to detect. But if the banks were made responsible for the redemption of all notes from the moment of their numbering and transmission from the Currency Department, neither carelessness nor collusion would be profitable, while the public would be protected. As it is the public is largely at the mercy of negligent or collusive bank officials and employes.

The public is never notified by a description of unsigned bank notes, stolen from the banks of issue, and yet the Pittsburgh merchant or business man is liable to lose $1,000 or more because he is not able to tell whether the signature of the President of a New York or New Orleans National Bank President to a genuine and properly stamped note is genuine or forged. This palpable injustice should be abolished, and we believe that the courts if appealed to would not exempt the banks from liability on account of their carelessness, or hold the innocent public to be an insurance company against the neglect or fraud of bank officers.

We have heard of one case of a New Jersey bank that refused to redeem a small amount of stolen notes, and suit was brought against it in the U. S. District Court of this city. The bank considered it cheaper to redeem the notes than to stand a suit and pay attorney's fees, so the case was compromised. But the question still remains unsettled by a judicial decision. The following is the list of stolen notes as far as reported. The first numbers are those of the banks and the last are those of the Currency Bureau at Washington. The list will no doubt prove a protection to business men:

Location.	Name of Bank.	Denomination.	B'k No lower left-hd corner	Try No upper right-hand corner.
Albany, N. Y.	S.M.&Far.	5s	1,733	
Baltimore	Third	5s	6,152	
Baltimore	Third	5s	6,167	
Boston, Mass.	Mec.'sNat.	5s	2,933	404,244
Boston, Mass	Wash.Nat.	5s	7,904	
Boston, Mass.	Tremont	5s	3,466	
Boston, Mass.	Atlantic	5s	8,000	
Boston, Mass.	Revere	5s	1,422	
Canton, Ill.	First	5s	1,144	997,381
Canton, Ill.	First	5s	1,145	998,382
Centreville, Ia	First	5s	2,000	45,134
Chicago, Ill.	Mec.'sNat.	10s & 20s	900	145,179
Cherry Valley, N Y	Central	10s	188	493,897
Fall River, Ms.	Metacom'.	5s	10,064	
Jersey City	First	50s & 100s	671 to 750	19,939 to 19,988
Knightown, Id	First	5s	419	
Kinderhook, N Y	Union	5s	1	
Lacon, Ill.	First	5s	1,201	894,600
La Salle, Ill.	First	5s	1,902	211,598
Lowell, Mass.	Appleton	5s	3,000	310,144
Lee, Mass.	Lee	5s	3,901	
Lafayette, Ind.	State	5s	1	
Lynn, Mass.	City	50s & 100s	121 to 150	66,796 to 66,825
Milwaukee	First	5s	2,327	817,016
Milwaukee	Merch's	5s	993	
Newton, N. J.	Sussex	5s	1,565	463,539
New York	Imp.& Tra.	10s	3,855	597,843
New York	Pacific	5s	900	
New York	Third	10s & 20s	9,414 to 9,628	644,416 to 644,430
New York	Republic	5s	646	
Newark, N. J.	City	50s & 100s	273	
Newark, N. J	Mec.'sNat.	10s	1	
Norwalk, O.	Norwalk	5s	2,200	
Osage, Iowa	Osage	5s	1,751 to 2,200	560,958 to 561,407
Owego, N. Y.	Tioga	5s	905	
Peru, Ill.	First	5s	1	18,555
Pittsburgh	People's	10s & 20s	4,849	
Rockport, Ms.	Rockport	10s & 20s	741	
Salem, N. Y.	Salem	5s	1,502	
Savannah, Ga.	Savannah	5s	1,999	
Springfield Ms.	Chicopee	5s	3,767	
Washington La.	Firs	5s	345	824,067
Westerly, R. I.	Washing'n	5s	660	

POSTING THE BOOKS.

Our further returns this morning verify all our predictions in our latest edition of yesterday. The demolition of the Ring in this State and the Radical leaders of the whole nation is complete. There is nothing left of them except the damning traces of their corruption which will stand as swift witnesses against them when they are brought to the bar of judicial tribunals. On Tuesday, the people tried these men at the bar of public opinion. They will next be arraigned before judicial tribunals and another style of justice administered to them.

Again we take occasion to say to the tens of thousands of Republicans who came out from the foul organization of Radicalism, and voted for Reform, that the Democracy of the State and nation recognize and appreciate their services, and will leave no proper and legitimate effort untried to carry out the reforms that are implied by the results of Tuesday's elections. Without the aid of these honest, independent Republican votes, the Democracy would have been powerless to have checked the tide of corruption that was sweeping over the land, and threatening the very life of our political institutions. There is no Democrat but acknowledges the full extent of the independent Republican accessions in securing a victory for Honesty and Reform. And while the Democracy gratefully acknowledge the aid and assistance of that large class of intelligent and incorruptible voters who have hitherto acted with the Republican party, they will respect their opinions on questions of reform, and now in the name of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, we most cordially invite them to freely enter into council with us, as to the best mode of securing the reforms in our State and municipal governments which are so badly needed.

The men who stood shoulder to shoulder on Tuesday, and blotted the Ring out of existence, have been opposed to each other for years upon a variety of issues, but they always stood together on the platform of honest government, only differing as to the way of securing it. Now they must council together to make their victory complete, and upon the broad platform of Democracy, all are equal, and the humblest voice is entitled to the most respectful consideration. There will be no choking off, as has been the practice with the Ring, but every suggestion of reform will be considered and duly weighed. Therefore, our independent Republican allies need have no hesitancy in giving voice to their opinions.

The triumphant adoption of the new Constitution in this State, less than a year ago, was the forerunner of the complete demolition of the Ring on Tuesday last. The election in December 1873, taught the people as to the extent of their power, and on Tuesday last, sinking past political prejudices, they exercised it like honest men and unbribed and fearless freemen. The meaning of the election was that the people of the whole country had become tired of Radical corruption, which for years has disgraced and scandalized the nation, and are determined both to stop it and call its authors to the strictest legal account.

Massachusetts Democratic.

In this work Democrats and honest, independent Republicans can join hands and fight the battle like brothers. This they have done, and this they will continue to do. The stronghold has been taken, and it is now only necessary to cast out the noisome carcasses that taint the air. It will require a little time to do it, but it will be done.

COCHRAN ELECTED.

Hon. A. G. Cochran is elected to Congress in the Twenty-third district by one hundred and forty-nine majority. This gives both Congressmen in the banner county of Radicalism to the Democracy. Hopkins and Cochran.

IT will take several days before the real result of Tuesday's victory of the honest people will make itself clear. The reports continue better and better, and thousands of delighted Republicans who joined in striking the blow are congratulating their Democratic friends and thanking God that the power of the Ring is broken.

THE POST is courteous enough to acknowledge the indebtedness of its party to the Independent Republicans for its successes.—Leader.

THE POST is always courteous enough to tell the truth, and never prints falsehoods about anybody or anything. It may make mistakes, but when attention is directed thereto, it is always ready to make the necessary correction. Would that we could say as much for some of our cotemporaries.

JOHN P. MCARDLE, the oldest practical printer in the country, died last week at Republic, Seneca County, O. He was born in Ireland, March 1785, and was consequently in his 90th year when he died. He came to this country in 1801, when he became an apprentice, and, up to within a few months, has continued the business. How many typographical errors he had perpetrated in seventy years, how many thousand ems he had set up in that time, how many scintillations of genius and fancy he had immortalized in type, how many unkind speech he had placed before the world, and how many editorial blunders had been unjustly thrown upon "our stupid printer," it would be interesting to know. In seventy years they must have been numerous. He started no less than three newspapers, the last, the Norfolk Reporter, being the first newspaper published in Huron County, Ohio. Mr. McArdle was as familiar with the book-binding business as with type-setting, and was in many ways a distinguished character.

"THE BEAST" TOO

BEFORE THE ELECTION

AFTER THE ELECTION.

"Shoo, Fly!"—BEN BUTLER

BOSTON, November 3.—A private dispatch to the Advertiser from Essex says: It is undeniable that Gen. Butler has been defeated for Congress by 1,000 majority, if not more.

BUTLER'S DEFEAT OVERWHELMING.

The majorities against Butler still roll in. At Salem he was nearly 1,000 behind his ticket, and his defeat is overwhelming

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, November 3.—Benjamin T. Eames is elected to Congress in the First district, and Latimer W. Ballou in the Second district, both Republicans. There was a light vote.

Wonderful Results.

Great Gains Everywhere.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Republican majority in Iowa don't hold out. Immediately after election it was placed at 40,000, but nearly complete returns of majorities show that it is only 27,000 on the State ticket, and considerably less on Congressmen. Grant had a majority of 60,000 in 1872.

THE New York Nation, speaking of the causes of the Democratic victories in Ohio and Indiana, says: "Candid lookers-on must admit that the main reason of the change is a combination of growing hostility to the dominant party with growing indifference to its fate, and this is a theory which is not upset by any talk about 'local issues.'"

THE Democracy of Indiana will reapportion the State. There is a demand for this from every direction, which the Legislature could not withstand, had it the inclination. Under the Constitution the apportionment should not be made until 1877, but the Assembly will take the chances on the legality of the measure, inasmuch as the Republicans ignored the Constitutional provision upon two different occasions.

SENATORIAL.

The Puddler Statesman "Ausgespielde."

DR. WOOD ELECTED BY A HANDSOME MAJORITY.

The returns from the Forty-fifth Senatorial district plainly indicate that Miles Humphries, the present Senator has been defeated, and that his Democratic opponent, Dr. E. A. Wood, has been elected by a handsome majority. The Doctor made a gallant fight in which he was ably seconded by the rank and file and the glorious result is here recorded. All honor to the boys of the South Side.

LATE GLEANINGS.

A DEMOCRAT will succeed Hon. John Scott in the U. S. Senate. Mackey has declined.

AIN'T it about time for the Ring to get up a meeting for the improvement of the Ohio river?

THE Democrats gain nearly sixty thousand in Michigan and claim having carried the State.

THE Democracy will have a large majority in the next House of Representatives at Washington.

JAMES H. HOPKINS' majority over Gen. Negley is seventeen hundred and ninety-one, and still creeping up.

IT will take nearly a week yet to learn the exact extent of injury received by the corrupt party in power on Tuesday last. Our readers must be patient.

J. K. P. DUFF, ESQ., made an excellent run as Democratic candidate for District Attorney, and from returns so far received is decidedly ahead. May the unheard of districts leave him in like position.

NEW JERSEY gains four Democratic Congressmen, Pennsylvania eleven, Michigan four, Louisiana five, Alabama three, Illinois four, Massachusetts four, and New York and several others yet to be heard from.

LATE dispatches announce the election of Hon. W. Stenger in the 18th; John Reilly in the 17th; John Robbins in the 5th and James Sheakley in the 26th Pennsylvania Congressional districts, all Democratic gains.

ELEVEN Democratic members to the Assembly are now claimed from Allegheny county, as follows: Wood and Routh, Senatorial, and Irwin, Shidle, Zern, Patterson, Hays, Carson, Thornton, Rogers and Large, Representatives.

SHREWD calculators declare that the Democracy have captured Allegheny, the banner county of Radicalism, and that we have elected our county ticket. Shouldn't wonder. The Democracy should have representative men to witness the reading of the returns to-day.

THE contest in the Twenty-third Congressional District is decidedly close between Cochran and Bayne. Our latest returns show that Cochran is fifty-four ahead, with several districts to hear from. It will no doubt take the official returns to decide.

HOW THEY VIEW IT.

All the Pittsburgh daily journals which supported the corrupt Ring nominees had something to say yesterday about the general uprising of the honest and outraged voters of the country. Their articles are generally made up of a resume of the glorious rout of the Ring and very little attention is paid to the causes which brought it about. We append hereto several extracts, taking care to select those paragraphs which bear mostly on the subject of their overwhelming defeat. It is plain to be seen that they are not happy.

[From the Commercial.]

We are not proud of the result in Allegheny county; but as we are not responsible for it, we have no reproaches to heap on ourselves for it.

[From the Gazette.]

The elections yesterday represented a large amount of suppressed excitement on the part of the people, and a reaction against Republican candidates. It is useless to point out local reasons for a general result, as what is seen at one point only represents a general fact. Allegheny county only typifies on a small scale what is observable over the entire country.

News Never so Good.

There are no local reasons which will apply in the case of Dix in New York, and we can only attribute the result to one of these spasms of reactionary feeling, such as rolled over the country during the second year of Lincoln's term. It did not then, as it will now, represent a permanent dissatisfaction with the Republican party; but was simply the feeling of hostility to a condition of things which could and ought to be connected. Then, the war prospects were gloomy; now, the business outlook causes the people to feel unhappy.

[From the Dispatch.]

Though the returns this morning are more complicated than usual, and by reason of delay in counting not so full, enough is nevertheless known to show that the Republicans met with reverses along the whole line. This holds good of Pennsylvania, as well as of other States. There was widespread disaffection, and it manifested itself at the polls to a surprising extent.

[From the Chronicle.]

We suppose everybody was prepared to witness the sweep of the great tidal wave over the State, but we frankly confess that its power and magnitude were greater than we anticipated. . . . Never were the internal dissensions between the various factions and cliques of the Republican party stronger than in the campaign just closed. "A house divided against itself." Many citizens this morning expressed a sort of grim satisfaction as to the result of yesterday's local election. Not that the mass of the party is permanently alienated, but simply that they think it will do the Republican organization a great deal of good.

[From the Telegraph.]

Of course, the returns from our own State and others, are too incomplete, to deduce those valuable and profound reflections, with which a defeated party usually explains away its reverses. The cry not long ago went up that the Republican party should "unload"—even President Grant indorsed the idea. But it was not acted on by the politicians, so the Republican voters undertook the "job," and seem to have carried it out pretty thoroughly. Unfortunately they "unloaded" the most valuable part of the cargo, in their own votes, instead of throwing overboard corrupt leaders and thieving ringsters.

[From the Leader.]

The fact is, the effort to show that moral considerations had an exclusive or very important bearing on the result of Tuesday would be very difficult. It was rather one of those strong political reactions that "hard times" most surely brings about, and into which the people who are borne away by it can scarcely explain why they are drawn. It was the panic and the vague belief that a change will make things better, and at least cannot make them worse, that did the business.

[From the Allegheny Mail.]

The results of yesterday's hard fought battle can scarcely be realized. It is a mighty revolution—an uprising of the people—which speaks in thunder tones to the party in control of our national affairs to stop and consider. It is a victory, not only of the Democracy, but also a grand triumph of the patriotic masses of the Republican party. It means that if the Republican party would retain the ascendancy, its leaders must rise to their great opportunity to adopt wise measures, a more rigid economy in the expenditure of the public moneys, and to evince a keen appreciation of the wants of the commercial, manufacturing and business interests of the country.

MINOR NOTES.

THE salary of $40,000 per annum paid to President Jewett of the Erie Railway is the largest paid to any railroad official in the United States, and it is believed larger than any paid to any railroad officer in the world.

THE Oregon Legislature has passed a stringent act against gambling, one of the clauses of which provides that a person losing money at the gaming table shall have the right to recover by law to the value of twice the amount of his loss.

A few days ago the Republic of Dominica offered to sell out to the United States for a million and a half of dollars. Now, Dominica on her own account, wants to borrow three millions. That looks like progress, but it may signify only a empty treasury.

IN the ordinary course of business two telegrams were recently sent from New York to London, and answers received to one in thirty and to the other thirty-five minutes' actual time. Each message was transmitted three thousand six hundred miles and passed through the hands of eighteen persons. The message and reply in each case passed through the hands of thirty-six persons, and traveled over seven thousand miles in thirty to thirty five minutes!

BOYNTON, who left the United States some time since with the intention of casting himself into mid-ocean, and, aided by a contrivance of his, float about until picked up by a passing vessel, duly arrived at mid-ocean and duly didn't jump in. He proceeded with the ship instead, and landed safe in England, where he is now vaunting himself on what he will yet do. As Boynton appears to be a mere braggart there is little hope that he will demonstrate the sinking capacity of his floating machine.

LYNCHBURG (Va.) News says: "Yesterday a vehicle with three colored persons, two female women and a masculine, was slowly wending its way up Fifth avenue to the fair grounds, when a white gentleman from the country espied it, and seeing two empty seats hailed the driver and proposed that he give him a ride. To this the driver willingly assented, but the 'culled cusses,' both male and female, protested in the strongest terms against riding in the same machine with 'white trash,' and the driver, rather than lose three customers to secure one, drove off, leaving the white countryman to plod his way on footback to the grounds. So much for civil rights."

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, November 4.—Returns now leave little doubt that the delegation in Congress stands 6 Republicans to 2 Democrats. Republicans have about 6,000 majority in the State on a vote for Congressman. Both Houses of the Legislature are Republican. The majority on joint ballot is about 30.

Democratic Congress.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia—Large Democratic gains in all Eastern counties; Philadelphia beats Bill Mann and elects Furman, Sheppard, Randall and Robbins to Congress by a large majority. Northampton gives three thousand majority, Montgomery four hundred majority, electing four members of Assembly. Berks six thousand, City of of Reading elects two Democratic members. Cumberland by large majority for the State ticket. Columbia 700 Democratic majority. Philadelphia sends 11 members Democrats of the House and one Senator, compared with three last. We have the State sure. M.

ANOTHER SPECIAL.

LATTA AHEAD IN CLARION.

CLARION, Novembe 3.—Clarion borough gives Latta 109; Olmstead, 84; Jenks, 121; White, 67. L.

MORE GOOD NEWS.

BURGETTSTOWN, November 3.—Smith township gives 51 and Hanover 119 Democratic majority on the State ticket.

J. R. H.

Enon—Little Beaver township, Lawrence county—Wallace, Republican for Congress, polls 130 votes and Miller 57. The State ticket is the same. A. M. C.

A CHICKEN WANTED FOR BREAKFAST

McKEESPORT, November 3.—The average Democratic majority in all the wards is 25, the first in the recollection of the oldest. Give us, if possible, a chicken for breakfast. S.

Indiana—Harry White's majority in Indiana county will not reach 1,100; Porter, for Senate, will lead Winslow about 1,600. T.

Freeport—Republican majorities, White 35 for Congress; Jackson, 56 for Senate; Painter, 28 for Judge. G.

GOOD FOR MANSFIELD.

MANSFIELD, November 3.—Chartiers borough gives Hopkins 83 and Negley 45, a gain of 95. O'K.

Brookville—Brookville and Corsica boroughs and three townships give Jenks 340 majority. J.

MERCER COUNTY ALSO DOES NOBLY.

GREENVILLE, November 3.—Nine districts in Mercer county show a Democratic gain of 337 over 1873. Crawford county is still better. James Sheakley, Democrat, is certainly elected from the Twenty-sixth district. P.

Altoona — From present appearances Reilly, candidate for Congress, will have about 100 majority in Blair county and his election is sure. Blair will elect one Democratic Assemblyman. B.

Altoona—Reilly, Democrat, is elected to Congress over Blair in this district by 600 majority and in county by about 100 majority. B.

Waynesburg—Hon. M. R. Wise, Democrat, carries Greene county for Assembly by a majority of about 1,000. C.

Rochester—A rooster for Beaver county. Miller, for Congress, has a majority. Grabb elected for Assembly and Buchanan District Attorney.

W. B. D.

Blairsville—Following is the result here: Olmstead, 113; Latta, 58; Paxson, 114; Woodward, 61; J. P. Blair, 116; Jenks, 66; Allen, 112; Temple, 62; Beath, 112; McCord, 63; H. White, 113; Porter, 169; Winslow, 8.

READING, November 3.—The Republicans gain one member in the Legislature certain, with good prospects for another.

CONNELLSVILLE ALL RIGHT.

Connellsville.—The township gives 17 Democratic majority on the State; and 16 Democratic majority on the county.

St. Petersburg, Clarion Co.—State ticket—Latta, 135; Olmstead, 81; Temple, 139; Allen, 79; McCandless, 139; Beath, 79.

Bellevernon.—The Republican majority is 42, a gain over last year of 11.

Mt. Pleasant.—Mt. Pleasant borough gives a republican majority on the State ticket of 49.

Emlenton—Curtis has a majority of 21; McMullen, majority, 32; Gales, majority, 41; James, majority, 25; McCary, majority 30; Hasson, whole vote, 44; Park, whole vote, 45; Keenan, vote, 37; McCreery, vote 77; Meyers, vote, 37; Dickey, vote, 86. The majorities are all Republican.

Freeport—Freeport, Armstrong county, gives Paxon, Republican, 49 majority.

Juniata county—Patterson borough gives Latta 78 majority; McCandless majority, 68; Stenger, 74. Chester county—Five districts show a Republican gain of 291.

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES.

Monroe county—Gives a Democratic majority of about 1,800 on the State ticket.

Northumberland county—Mt. Carmel gives Paxon 131; Woodward, 31; Black, 1. Lebanon county—Jackson township gives Paxon 97 majority. Dauphin county—Middlestown gives 70 Democratic majority. Bucks county—New Hope borough gives a Democratic majority of 27.

ERIE COMING UP TO THE MARK.

Erie—Three wards of this city give Egbert, Democrat, for Congress, 210 majority. His majority in the city will probably reach 300. Henry, Democrat, is elected to the Legislature by at least 600. He carries every ward but one.

Washington—The Republican majority on Supreme Judge is 17, a Republican gain of 19.

Sharon—The South ward gives McDermott, Democrat, 107; Pierson, Republican, 56; Stewart, Independent, 41. The West ward gives McDermott 94; Pierson, 51; Stewart, 24. Pymatuning township, McDermott, 168; Pierson, 127; Stewart, 12.

DYING RADICALISM.

Philadelphia—It is estimated that Monroe county will give a Democratic majority of 1,800.

MORE REPUBLICAN LOSSES.

Titusville—Gives Sheakley, Democrat, for Congress a majority of 107, a Republican loss of 211. Greensburg, borough and Hempfield township in the State ticket gives 453 Democratic majority Greenville goes Woodward 193, Paxson 202, a Democratic gain of 69 over last year.

Clarion township—Jenks, 44 majority. Strattanville borough, Jenks, 5 majority. Rimersburg borough, Jenks, 18 majority.

Somerset township—Gives Blair for Congress 199 majority; Yutzy, for Senate, 213.

Braddock borough—Latta receives 101 votes; Temple, 102; McCandless, 108; Olmsted, 61; Allen, 61; Beach, 61; Bradford, 43; Paxson, 43; Curthbut, 44; Negley, 113; Hopkins, 89; Newmyes, 83; Roth, 122; Christy, 79, Sample, 132; Ludwick, 122; Large, 65; Montooth, 123; Duff, 77; McQuade, 89; Hunter, 120; Weddell, 92; Lashall, 115; Chalfant, 97; Byson, 71; Jordon, 41.

THE RESULT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, November 3.—Two wards to hear from give a Republican majority on the State ticket of 12,000. District Attorney Mann, Republican, is probably defeated.

Schuylkill county gives a Democratic majority of 800. Berks county a Democratic majority of about 4,500 for Lieutenant Governor, and for Clymer, Democrat for Congress, 4,000. Clinton county, Democratic majority of 600. Adams county, 400 Democratic majority. Cumberland, 600 Democratic majority. Franklin county, a Democratic majority of 200; Montgomery county, 700; Fulton county, 350.

Special to The Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1874.

Our figures show we have carried the State by a decisive majority, electing the entire State ticket, sixteen Congressmen and breaking the Philadelphia Ring by the defeat of Mann, electing Furman Shephard by twenty-two hundred majority. Your gains in Allegheny and the West are almost incredible, and cause rejoicing all along the line.

JOHN MILLER,
Chairman Dem. State Com.

LOOK OUT FOR THE RING TICKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1874.

We have carried the State if returns are not tampered with. Look to them. M.

FRANKLIN, Nov. 4.

The Democrats elect two members to the Legislature in Venango county. Republicans one. G.

HARRY WHITE DEFEATED.

BROOKVILLE, Nov. 4.

Hon. J. A. Jenks, Democrat, is elected in the Twenty-fifth district by from five to eight hundred majority. K. L. BLOOD.

THE RESULT IN M'KEESPORT.

McKEESPORT, Nov. 4, 1874.

The total result is as follows: Routh, 274; Newmyer, 295; Large, 328; Ludewig, 276; Christy, 283; Sample, 135.

W. H. H.

CLARION COUNTY DOES HER DUTY.

CLARION, Nov. 4, 1874.

Clarion county gives Latta eleven hundred and fifty majority and Jenks fourteen hundred and seventy, L.

JENK'S ELECTED.

BLAIRSVILLE, Nov. 4, 1874.

White's majority in Indiana is under fourteen hundred. Jenks is elected.

WM. M.

GOOD NEWS FROM BEAVER.

BEAVER, Nov. 4, 1874.

Beaver county elects Graff by one hundred and thirty-four majority and Buchanan, for District Attorney by eighty-three majority. J. H. McC.

A GOOD SHOWING.

CHAMBERSBURG, Nov. 4, 1871.

The Democracy of the Eighteenth district, composed of the counties of Franklin, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry and Huntingdon, have elected Hon. W. S. Stenger to Congress by over eight hundred majority. J.

GREENE COUNTY NOT BEHIND—AN OLD-FASHIONED DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY ON THE STATE TICKET.

WAYNESBURG, Nov. 4, 1874.

Greene county gives Latta about twelve hundred and twenty-five majority. C.

GOOD FOR THE PETROLEUM DISTRICT—SHEAKLEY GETS OVER 500 MAJORITY, A DEMOCRATIC GAIN OF 1,700.

GREENVILLE, Nov. 4, 1874.

The Petroleum district, the Twenty-sixth, comprising Butler, Mercer and Crawford, elect James Sheakley, Esq., Democrat, by over five hundred majority, a gain of 1,700. Send the news to Hiram.

JOHN R. PACKARD.

MERCER DOES HANDSOMELY—SHEAKLEY CERTAINLY ELECTED TO CONGRESS—M'DERMOTT FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE.

SHARPSVILLE, November 4, 1874.

Mercer county gives a majority for Olmstead of 405. For Congress, White, Republican, 165. McDermott, Democrat, for President Judge, 200, with two precincts to hear from, which gave a Republican majority of 20 in 1873. Sheakley is certainly elected to Congress by a handsome majority. PIERCE.

By Associated Press.

AN ADMISSION THAT ALL IS NOT WELL

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—Forney's Press admits that the result upon the State ticket is very doubtful, and that the majority either way will be extremely small.

From present returns, the defeat of Beath, Secretary of State, is conceded. Its estimate concedes a Democratic majority of one on joint ballot in the Legislature, but thinks this may be changed by the official returns. As for Congressmen, it concludes that the Democrats have at least sixteen members of the twenty-seven.

MAJORITIES LOOMING UP.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—Perry county, it is estimated, will give 100 Democratic majority. Juniata county 425 do. Schuylkil county 1,500 do. Montour county 586 do. Huntingdon county 400 Republican majority. Bradford county 1,000 do. Blair county 200 do. McKean county 100 do.

ADDITIONAL REPUBLICAN LOSSES.

In the Nineteenth ward, Robbins, Democrat, for Congress, has 343 plurality, which elects him to Congress. In the Twenty-sixth ward, Freeman, Republican, for Congress, has a plurality of 691, which elects him from the First district over Florence, Democrat.

A dispatch from Towanda this morning claims the election of Joseph Powell, Democrat, in the Fifteenth district, an additional Republican loss. Kelley and O'Neil, Republicans, and Randall, Democrat, are elected to Congress. The First and Sixth districts are close, and still in doubt. Reilly, Democrat, for Congress has 500 majority and Collins, Democrat 543 majority.

WILKESBARRE, November 4.—F. D. Collins, Dem., in the Eleventh district, is elected over Butler, Rep., by from 7,000 to 8,000 majority.

W. W. Ketcham, Rep., defeats Colonel Wright, Dem., for Congress in the Second district by 500 majority.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Del., November 3.—Returns from the State are incomplete, but indications are that all three counties have gone Democratic and that there is not a Republican elected in the State.

Ring Thieves Demoralized.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BANKS ELECTED BY A LARGE MAJORITY OVER THE RING CANDIDATE.

BOSTON, November 3.—Bank's majority is estimated by his friends now at fully 5,000 in the fifth district over Goach, who had a majority in 1872 of 4,459.

Sixty-three towns give Talbot 15,442 and Gaston 14,080. Last year the vote in these towns was 12,578, Gaston 7,355.

Worcester.—Worcester gives Gaston, Democrat, for Governor, 4,010; Talbot, Republican, 3,576.

Boston—Henry L. Pierce, Republican, is elected in the Third district by a majority of 1,742 with his own ward to hear from.

THE CONGRESSIONAL SITUATION

is summed up to this hour, 6 P. M., as follows by the Republicans:

Chapin, Democrat, Eleventh district, is elected by a large majority. Ayre, Republican, Seventh district, doubtful. Williams, Republican, Eighth district, doubtful. Hoar, Republican, Ninth district, elected. Frost, Republican, Fourth district, doubtful. Banks, Independent, Fifth district, elected by a large majority. B. W. Harris, Republican, Second district, and J. Buffinton, Republican, First district are elected beyond a doubt.

MORE GLORIOUS NEWS—THE STATE GONE DEMOCRATIC.

The Democrats already claim the State for Gaston, and Republicans are waiting for further returns.

GASTON HOLDING HIS OWN.

BOSTON.—The Journal gives the vote of 158 towns as follows, Talbot 43,668; Gaston 40,348 with Boston not included, and concedes 6,000 majority to Gaston in this city. It says unless back towns come up nobly before morning, the result will be the election of Gaston and the defeat of all Republican candidates for Congress except H. L. Pierce, B. W. Harris and James Buffinton.

The Herald says: Ayer is undoubtedly defeated by Tarbox. The Republicans elected 36 State Representatives and 2 Senators, and the Democrats 14 Representatives and 3 Senators.

ANOTHER BITTER PILL FOR THE RADS

In the Seventh and Eighth Congressional districts, as near as can be figured out, Williams and Ayer are both about 1,000 behind the Democrats. At this hour the streets are full of jubilant Democrats who persist in the belief that Gaston is elected. The excitement is greater than has been known for years.

HOW IS THIS?

The Traveller, Rep., concedes the State to Gaston.

THE NEWS GROWING BETTER.

BOSTON, November 3.—Gaston's election is conceded on all sides with a probable majority from 5,000 to 8,000. Frost's election in the Fourth district is claimed, but it will be very close. Butler is badly beaten, Thompson having a majority of 1,051, with only one small town to hear from.

BANKS MAKES A CLEAN SWEEP.

Banks has made a clean sweep in the Fifth district, Goach not carrying a single town except his own. Williams and Alexander are also defeated by small majorities. Ayer is defeated in the Seventh district. Later returns do not change results foreshadowed in earlier reports.

PARTIAL LIST OF CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

NEW YORK, November 3.—Hathorne, Republican for Congress in the Twentieth district, is probably elected. George A. Bagley, Republican for Congress, is elected in the Twenty-second district. W. A. Wheeler, Republican for Congress in the Nineteenth District, will have six thousand majority. Williams, Republican, is elected to Congress in the Seventeens district by 3,000 majority. Whitehouse, Liberal Republican, is elected to Congress in the Thirteen district by 3,000 majority. Platt, Republican, is relected to Congress from the Twenty-eighth district by about 2,000 majority. Leavenworth, Republican, is elected from the Twenty-fifth district. Meade, Democrat, is elected to Congress from the Fifteenth district.

GASTON'S MAJORITY ESTIMATED AT 3,000.

Boston—The full returns will be very late. Some small towns are yet to be heard from, but it is considered that their vote cannot possibly affect Gaston's majority which will be at least 3,000. Mr. Gaston is in town and was publicly congratulated to-night.

STATUS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

In the Congressional districts the following may be accepted as positive. In the First district, Buffington, Republican, is elected by a large majority; in the Second district, Harris, Republican, is elected by a small majority; in the Third district, Pierce, Republican, is elected by a reduced majority. In the Fourth district, the vote is very close, Frost, Republican, securing an election by 30 majority. In the Fifth district, Banks, Independent, has 5,000 majority. In the Sixth District, Thompson, Democrat, beat Butler by at least 1,500. In the Seventh district, Tarbox, Democrat, is elected by 1,000 to 1,500 majority. In the Eighth district Warren, Democrat, is elected by a large majority. In the Ninth district, Howe, Republican, is elected by 377 majority. In the Tenth district, Seely, Independent, is elected over Stevens, Republican, by 840. In the Eleventh district, Chapin, Democrat, is elected over Alexander, Republican. The House will be Republican in favor of license. The Senate will be about equally divided.

ALMOST INCREDIBLE—GASTON'S MAJORITY NEARLY 8,000.

BOSTON, November 4.—Gaston, Democrat, for Governor of Massachusetts, is elected by a plurality of 7,817.

The Legislature, which is largely opposed to Prohibition, will stand: Senate—Republicans, 25; Democrats, 16. House—Republicans, 151; Democrats, 85.

ARKANSAS.

ENTIRE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION DEMOCRATIC.

LITTLE ROCK, November 4.—Enough returns have been received to indicate with considerable certainty that Gause is elected in the First, Clemons in the Second, Wilshire in the Third and Gunter in the Fourth Congressional district are elected. They are all the Democratic Conservative nominees. Hines, Republican, carries (this) Pulaski county by 750 majority. It is the only county, as far as heard from, that he carries.

KANSAS.

THE RADS BA RELY SAVE THE STATE.

ST. LOUIS, November 4.—It is believed here that the Republican State ticket in Kansas will not get more than 5,000 majority against 32,000 two years ago.

Ben Butler Bottled.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, November 3.—The election passed off quietly. The vote is very light, at least one-fourth less throughout the State than in the August election. The State has gone Democratic by from 25,000 to 30,000 majority and all the Congressional delegation, except the First and Second districts which are doubtful. Both Houses of the Legislature are largely Democratic. The entire Conservative ticket of Davidson county is elected by from 1,000 to 1,500 majority.

RESULT OF THE CIVIL RIGHT'S BILL—YOUNG, DEMOCRAT FOR CONGRESS, HAS A WALK OVER.

MEMPHIS, November 3.—The election to day was unusually quiet. There is considerable falling off from the August vote. The Democrats claim a majority of 2,000 in the city and the election of Col. Casey Young to Congress by 1,500 majority.

OVER 5,000 REPUBLICAN LOSS.

His competitor, Hon. Barbour Lewis, carried the district in seventy-two, by thirty-seven hundred majority. His defeat to-day is attributed to the civil rights bill and the well known conservatism of Col. Young, many Republicans, both white and black, having voted and worked for the latter.

GRAND VICTORIES EVERYWHERE.

MEMPHIS, November 3.—Later returns from this Congressional district, indicate Col. Young's, Democratic majority will reach 3,500. Telegrams to the Appeal and Avalanche show Caldwell, Democrat, elected over Mean in the Ninth district, and Whitthorne, Democrat, in the Sixth by 5,000 majority. The Democrats are jubilant over the result here and in the East.

YOUNG ELECTED TO CONGRESS BY 5,000 MAJORITY, A DEMOCRATIC GAIN OF 9,000.

MEMPHIS, November 5.—Later returns indicate the election of Col. Casey Young, Democrat, to Congress, by over 5,000 majority, a Democratic gain over the last Congressional election of nearly 9,000. Returns from West Tennessee show heavy Democratic gains.

100 GUNS FIRED.

The Democrats fired 100 guns on the bluff to-night in honor of their victory. The Democratic majority in this county is 3,000.

MARYLAND.

EXCELLENT WORK DONE BY THE DEMOCRACY.

BALTIMORE, November 3.—O'Brien, Democrat, for Congress, is elected in the Third district by 4,453 majority, and Swann, Democrat, by 3,424 in the Fourth district.

Baltimore—Thomas, Democrat for Congress in the sixth district is elected by 750 majority.

Baltimore—Roberts, Democrat for Congress from the second district is elected by 2,500 majority; Thomas, Democrat, 1st Congress district, elected by several hundred majority.. In the 5th district, Hinkle, Democrat, is elected by 1,000 majority. There is a Democratic gain in the sixth district. An official count will be required to decide the conqest.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION A SOLID DEMOCRATIC PHALANX.

BALTIMORE, November 4.—Further returns from the Sixth Congressional district, which seem reliable, though unofficial, indicate the election of Walsh, Democrat, to Congress over Loundes, Republican, the present member. This will make the entire delegation Democratic.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, November 3.—The Democrats claim certainly five Congressmen, a gain of two.

DEMOCRACY GAIN THREE CONGRESSMEN—MAJORITY ON THE STATE TICKET 6,000.

MONTGOMERY, November 4.—Unofficial returns from twenty-eight counties show a net Democratic gain of 10,000. This includes Sumter and Greene counties and it overcomes the Republican majority of 1872 and leaves the Democrats 1,500 ahead. There are thirty-seven counties to hear from, which will increase the Democratic majority to 6,000 or 8,000. It is one of the largest votes ever cast in the State. Haralson, colored Republican, in the First district; Bradford, Democrat, in the Third; Hayes, Republican, in the Fourth; Caldwell, Democrat, in the Fifth; Hewitt, Democrat, in the Sixth, and Lewis and Forney, Democrats, for the State at large, are undoubtedly elected to Congress. Williams, Democrat, in the Second district, is probably elected over Rapier by 600 or 700 majority. This gives a Democratic gain of three Congressmen.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, November 3.—Returns come in slowly from the State, but dispatches to the Courier Journal show Democratic gains all through Kentucky. It is probable that the Democrats have made a clean sweep, electing all of the ten Congressmen.

LARGE REPUBLICAN LOSS IN LEXINGTON.

LEXINGTON, November 3.—The election passed off very quietly with a small vote polled. Blackburn, Democrat, for Congress, has 211 majority in the city. The Republican majority in August was 665.

THE ELECTION OF JONES, DEMOCRAT, FOR CONGRESS CERTAIN.

CINCINNATI, November 3.—Returns from the sixth district of Kentucky, render certain the election of Jones, Democrat for Congress over the Independent, Democrat and Republican opponents by a majority of 2,000.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION DEMOCRATIC.

LOUISVILLE, November 4.—The Courier-Journal returns show the election of a full Democratic Legislature from Kentucky.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, November 4.—Returns come in very slowly. The contest for Governor is still in doubt, with chances favoring Chamberlain, Republican. The election of Mackey, Fusion, from the Second, and Smalls, colored, Republican, from the Fifth district, is conceded. In the Fourth district the vote is close between Wallace and Kershaw. Other districts are still in doubt.

Allegheny County Democratic.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 3.—Walker, Democrat, is elected to Congress from the Twenty-ninth district. Democrats estimate Tilden's majority in the State at fully 40,000.

Beebe, Democrat, is probably elected to Congress from the Fourteenth district by 1,000 majority.

SUNSET COX RE-ELECTED.

Samuel S. Cox, Democrat, is re-elected in the Sixth district by probably an increased majority. The Republicans claim the election of Townsend in the Seventeenth district by a small majority.

DEMOCRATIC MAYOR ELECTED.

NEW YORK, November 3.—Wickham, Democrat, is conceded to be elected Mayor by a large majority. The contest between Hayes, Democrat, and Jones, Republican, for Register, is close so far as known.

TILDEN AHEAD.

One hundred election districts of this city give Dix, for Governor, 6,902; Tilden, 14,536.

HIS MAJORITY ESTIMATED AT 30,000.

Fifty-four districts outside of New York city give a net gain of 1,213 for Tilden over last year. His majority may reach 30,000.

Smith Ely, Jr., Democrat, for Congress, is elected in the Seventh district, by 2,000 majority.

HEAVY DEMOCRATIC GAIN.

Two hundred and four districts outside of New York city give a Democratic net gain of 3,568.

Two wards in Brookly give 1,000 Democratic gain.

GOOD FOR KINGS COUNTY.

Kings county will likely give 10,000 Democratic majority. Winchester Britton, who was displaced by Governor Dix, is probably elected District Attorney.

New York—348 election districts outside of the city give Tilden, a majority of 28,693, a net gain of 3,568.

IMMENSE MAJORITY—"TILDEN" 43,061 AHEAD IN THE CITY.

The city complete gives Tilden 87,248; Dix, 45,187. Wickham, Democrat, for mayor, 69,887; Wales, Republican, 37,339; Ottendorfer, independent, 24,772; Hayes, Democratic register, 61,036; Jones, Republican, 71,425.

TARRYTOWN, November 3. — Odell, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the Twelfth district by 12,000 majority.

DUNKIRK, November 3.—Dix has 433 majority, a Republican gain of 685.

POUGHKEEPSIE, November 3.—The city complete gives Tilden 648 majority, a Democratic gain of 671.

UTICA, November 3.—Lord, Democrat for Congress, is estimated to have 1,000 in this city, and is probably elected.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION DEMOCRATIC.

NEW YORK, November 3.—The Democrats carry two-thirds of the Congressmen from this State, and have twenty majority in the Assembly; 478 districts outside this city show a net Democratic gain over last year's vote of 9,347. There are about 2,000 districts outside the city.

ESTIMATED DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN THE LOWER HOUSE FIFTY-SIX.

NEW YORK, November 4.—Tables made up to night, of members elected to the next United States House of Representatives, show a Democratic majority of 56. It is reported that Pennsylvania has gone Democratic by 3,000 to 5,000 majority, with 16 Democratic and 11 Republican Congressmen.

MICHIGAN.

HEAVY DEMOCRATIC GAINS.

DETROIT, November 3.—An unusually large vote has been polled throughout the State. Returns show considerable Democratic gains.

The new constitution is overwhelmingly defeated.

The woman suffrage amendment is also defeated, but seems to have received a larger vote than generally expected.

SWEEPING TRIUMPH OF THE DEMOCRACY.

In Wayne county, which includes Detroit City, and composes the First Congressional district, the Democrats elect the county ticket, except Clerk. Their majority on Governor, is 856; on Congressman, 1,987. The Democrats will have a larger representation in the Legislature, and possibly a majority.

STATE TICKET PROBABLY DEMOCRATIC—GRANT'S MAJORITY IN 1872 OF 59,175 GONE TO THE WINDS.

The Democrats claim the election of Chamberlain for Governor by a majority of one to two thousand. The Republicans claim the State by a small majority. Fuller returns will be necessary to decide with certainty.

THE LEGISLATURE DEMOCRATIC.

DETROIT, November 3.—The Senate has two or three Democratic majority. The House is claimed by both sides by six or eight majority. Governor Bagley's, Republican, majority, it is now believed, will not range over 1,000. The Democrats claim that Chamberlain is elected and some Republicans concede it. Congressmen elect and majorities partly estimated are: Williams, Democrat, First district, 2,000; Second district—Waldron, Republican, 700; Third—Willard, Republican, 1,500; Fourth—Potter, Independent, 200; Fifth—Williams, Republican, 500; Sixth—Durant, 1,500; Seventh—Conger, Republican, 2,000; Eighth—Bradley, Republican, doubtful, claimed by both parties, and there was no opposition to Hubbell in the Ninth except the Governor.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, November 4.—The Democratic majority on the State ticket will be quite large, many claiming 40,000 to 50,000.

Only a little more than one half of the ballot of this county is yet counted, and the prospect is that it will take all day tomorrow to complete the returns. Thirteen precincts of the city and thirty-one in the county give Hardin, Democrat, for Governor, 8,567; Gentry, people's candidate for Governor, 8,959. The county will go Democratic by a handsome majority, but it is expected some republican candidates from the county offices will be elected. It seems now that R. F. Wingate, republican for Congress in the 3d district, this city, will be defeated by possibly 2,000 majority by W. H. Stone, Democrat, and present incumbent. All precincts but two in the first district give E. C. Kerr, Democrat, 140 majority over E. O. Stanard, republican, present incumbent. Erastus Will, Democrat, will have a large majority in the 2nd district. Republicans now only claim the election of Hyde in the 10th district, Seay in the 5th and Thompson in the 9th.

Honor to the Independent Republicans.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, November 3.—Returns from the city of Chicago and the county of Cook are still incomplete. Enough is known to insure the election of the entire opposition county ticket by a majority of probably 5,000, but the Republicans, it is conceded, re-elect Farwell in the Third ward, in the Second, and probably elect Smith in the First Congressional district.

DEMOCRACY GAIN FOUR CONGRESSMEN.

Returns from the State up to midnight indicate the following result on Congressmen: Fourth district—Hurlbut, Republican, re-elected; Fifth district—Burchard, Republican, re-elected; Sixth district—Henderson, Republican, elected; Seventh—Campbell, Democrat, elected probably; Eighth—Fort, Republican, re-elected; Ninth—Whiting, Republican, elected; Tenth—Bagley, Democrat, elected; Eeleventh Wike, Democrat, elected; Twelfth—Springer, Dem., probably elected; Thirteenth—Close, with chances in favor of Stevenson, Democrat; Fourteenth—Canlon, Republican, re-elected; Fifteenth—Eden, Democrat, re-elected; Sixteenth—Sparks, Democrat, probably elected; Seventeenth—Morrison, Democrat, re-elected; Eighteenth—Hartzell, Democrat, elected; Nineteenth—Anderson, Independent, probably elected.

The Republican State ticket is undoubtedly elected, but it is impossible to say by what majority.

STRIKING RADICAL DEFEAT — HARTZELL, DEMOCRAT, ELECTED TO CONGRESS, A RADICAL LOSS OF 2,700.

CAIRO, November 4. — Returns from seven of the ten counties comprising the Eighteenth district indicate a majority of over 1,400 for Hartzell, Democrat, for Congress. The Republicans concede his election by 1,000 majority, which is a Democratic gain of 2,700.

ANOTHER DOSE FOR THE RADS—THE DEMOCRACY GAIN SIX CONGRESSMEN.

CHICAGO, November 4.—The result of the Congressional election in Illinois, outside of the First, Second and Third districts, is as follows, the majorities being estimated in round numbers from returns already received: Fourth district—Hurlburt, Rep., 1,000 majority; Fifth—Bullard, Rep., re-elected by 3,000 majority; Sixth—Henderson, Rep., 3,000 majority; Seventh—Campbell, Independent Rep., 3,000; Eighth—Fort, Rep., 500 majority; Ninth—Whiting, Rep., 253 majority; Tenth—Dogby, Dem., 1,200 majority; Eleventh—Weeks, Dem., 4,000 majority; Twelfth—Springer, Dem., 1,500 majority; Thirteenth—Dennison, Dem., 1,000 majority; Fourteenth—Cannon, Rep., re-elected by 800 majority; Fifteenth—Eden, Dem., re-elected by 1,000 majority; Sixteenth—Sparks, Dem., 2,000 majority; Seventeenth—Morris, Dem., re-elected, 4,000 majority; Eighteenth—Harbell, Dem., 1,000 majority; Nineteenth—Anderson, Independent Dem. 2,000 majority; in the First district Canfield, Dem., is elected by a majority of 500 to 600. In the Second the Democrats claim Harrison's election by eight votes, and Republicans claim Ward's election by eleven votes. In the Third, Farwell, Rep., is now reported defeated by 294 votes, but it will take the official vote of all precincts to determine the matter.

Taking the above estimates of majorities on the Congressional ticket, the Democrats have a net majority of twelve or thirteen thousand in the State, which will probably be increased to twenty thousand.

Ridgeway, Republican, is doubtless elected State Treasurer. Cook county, however, gives Carroll, Democrat, for State Treasurer, about 8,000 majority.

GEORGIA.

A SOLID DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

AUGUSTA, November 4.—Dabney is elected to Congress from the 7th district by 200 or 300 majority.

C. Hartridge, Democratic, for Congress is certainly elected. Smith, Democrat, is elected by 1,500 majority. The entire delegation to Congress is Democratic beyond doubt. Mayor Spencer of Atlanta and other prominent citizens were arrested today for a violation of the enforcement act.

AUGUSTA, November 3.—Alexander H. Stephens is elected almost without a opposition.

SAVANAH, November 3.—Julian Hartridge, Democrat, for Congress, is elected by 3,000 majority.

MORE SIGNAL VICTORIES.

AUGUSTA, November 3.—Candler, Democrat, in the Fifth and McMillan in the Ninth districts are elected to Congress by large majorities.

Blount, Democrat, is elected to Congress from the Sixth district. Cook, Democrat, from the Third, Felton, Independent Democrat from the Seventh, each by a decided majority. The Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth district says he will contest Candler's seat.

THE VICTORY COMPLETE—THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION UNDIVIDED.

AUGUSTA, November 3.—In summing up the returns from all portions of Georgia, so far as received, there appears to be no doubt that the election will give an undivided Democratic delegation.

MINNESOTA.

SATISFIED WITH RING RULE.

ST. PAUL, November 3.—Scattering returns from all parts of the State have been received, but nothing definite. The vote of but nine cities is yet reported. At this hour, 10 p. m., there is every probability that all the three republican Congressmen are elected by reduced majorities and also the Supreme Judges. The vote is generally light, In the third district, King, republican, for Congress, has 666 majority in 42 towns. Minneapolis will give him 1,800; St. Paul probably 1,800 for Wilson, Democrat.

In this city, the Democrats made pretty nearly a clean sweep in the lower wards which are generally republican. Horace Thompson, republican, for the legislature is defeated by F. R. Delano, Democrat; a defeat the republicans are very sore over. There can be no estimate made as yet as to the complexion of the legislature. The Democrats carried the city of Winona by an average majority of 200.

ST. PAUL, November 3.—Up to midnight returns received do not vary the result in the First and Second Congressional districts, but render the election of W. H. King, Republican in the Third District very doubtful. This county, Ramsey, gives two thousand majority against him, and unless the frontier counties come in with a large vote he is defeated. Two years ago Ramsey county gave Averill, Republican, a small majority. There have been Democratic gains in many directions, but the Republicans believe they have carried the Legislature favorable to Ramsey's election to the United States Senate.

TEXAS.

DENNISON, November 3.—Returns from the principal towns show large Democratic majorities in every district. Texas sends six Democrats to Congress.

J. W. Throckmorton, Democrat, for Congress, received 281 votes; Summer, Republican, 14. Craven, Democrat, State Senator, 281 over all the other candidates

NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY, November 3. — Bedle, Democrat, is no doubt elected Governor by 8,000 majority.

SWEEPING DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES EVERYWHERE.

Teese, Democrat, for Congress, defeats Marcus L. Ward by 208 majority.

The Democrats carry Mercer county by 200 and Somerset county by about the same majority for Governor and Congressmen.

LARGE DEMOCRATIC GAINS.

Middlesex county is Democratic by a large majority. Possaic county shows a Democratic gain of 805 on Governor. The Democrats have carried Newark and Essex counties by a small majority. In the Sixth Congressional district F. H. Teese, Democrat, is elected over M. L. Ward.

A BANNER COUNTY.

In Hudson county Judge Bedle, for Governor, has a majority of about 3,000. A. A. Hardenburg is elected to Congress from the Seventh district by a large majority. Passaic county, complete, gives Halsey, Republican, for Governor, 14 majority, a Democratic gain of 805. Middlesex county has gone Democratic by a large majorty.

TWO CONGRESSMEN GAINED BY THE DEMOCRATS.

JERSEY CITY, November 3.—For Congress Marcus L. Ward and J. W. Scudder are defeated, and probably W. Walter Phelps and Amos Clark, Jr., all Republicans. It looks as if the New Jersey Congressional delegation would stand four Democrats to three Republicans. The State Senate remains the same, but the House is overwhelmingly Democratic.

JERSEY CITY, November 4.—Bedle's (Dem.) majority for Governor is 12,000.

COMPLEXION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

The Congressmen elected are as follows: First district—Clement H. Sinnickson, Republican; Second—Samuel A. Debbie, Republican, re-elected; Third—Miles Ro[illegible], Democrat; Fourth—Robert Hamilton, Democrat, re-elected; Fifth—Augustus W. Coulter, Democrat; Sixth—F. H. Teese, Democrat; Seventh—Aug. W. Hard[illegible], Democrat.

THE LEGISLATURE—THE DEMOCRACY HAVE 11 ON JOINT BALLOT.

The House stands thirty-nine Democrats to twenty-one Republicans. The Democrats gain, over last year, eleven on joint ballot. The Legislature is Democratic by eleven majority, and will elect an United States Senator to succeed John P. Stockton.

The State Senate stands as last year, each party gain and lose one. The Republican majority is seven.

Paterson—In Bergen county, the Inspectors of Election threw out 16 ballots for "Wm.," a contraction of "William," Walter Phelps, and 44 for W. W. Phelps. Including these 60 ballots Phelps is re-elected by 12 majority.

VIRGINIA.

GALLANT VICTORY BY THE DEMOCRACY.

RICHMOND, November 3.—Returns thus far from the Congressional districts indicate that Walker, Conservative in the 3d, Tucker, Conservative in the 6th, Harris, Conservative in the 7th, Hunter, Conservative in the 8th, Tarry, Conservative in the 9th are undoubtedly elected. Walker's majority in the 3d district will run over 2,500; Hunter's majority in the 8th over Barbour, Independent, will reach about 2,000. It is more than probable that Siner, republican, is re-elected over Douglas in the 1st district. The 2nd district is doubtful with probabilities in favor of John Goode, Jr., Conservative, over Platt republican; the present incumbent and Norton (colored) Independent. W. H. H. Stowell is re-elected in the 4th district. In the 5th district the contest is close but favorable to the re-election of C. Y. Thomas.

This city gives Walker, Conservative for Congress 1,848 majority.

ALEXANDRIA, November 4.—Hunton, Conservative, is elected in the 8th district by 500 majority over Barbour.

LOUISIANA.

THE DEMOCR

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S SUCCESSOR.

A letter from Salt Lake City says:

"The wishes of Brigham Young in regard to the succession are well known. He would perpetuate the dynasty in his own family, and would be ready to depart in peace could he be assured that his eldest son would be called of the Lord, with the advice and consent of the Council, to take his place. He would, with fewer natural talents and less executive ability, endeavor to follow in the footsteps of his father, and, without considering the changed external relations of the Mormons, essay to keep the people in the old beaten paths. He would not permit his priest-ridden subjects to free themselves from any of the trammels imposed upon the early pioneers, which, however politic at that time, will not much longer be submitted to with patience by the more prosperous and intelligent settlers in the Territory. George A. Smith, Taylor, Pratt, Cannon and several apostles all have a conviction of their own right to the office, and all of them regarded Brigham Junior as peculiarly unfitted for the position. His strength would be only sufficient to pull down the pillars of Zion and destroy himself in its ruins. With a more sagacious and politic ruler this organization may stand for many years, and gather to its fold the poor and oppressed of all lands. Under a wise administration, freed from all debasing superstitions and practices, the clamor of its political enemies will be silenced by public opinion."

ISABELLE.

Everybody, says the London Court Circular, has heard of Isabelle, the flower-girl of the Paris Jockey Club, who never sells flowers, but only gives them. Well, then, this "giver" of flowers has made quite a respectable little fortune by giving flowers away. To be sure, no one ever thought of receiving her flowers without some little acknowledgment. Thus, for the smallest rosebud a louis d'or was readily paid. Some, according to circumstances, gave more. The late Emperor is known to have paid for his button-hole bouquet 100 francs Others paid her in jewelry; and at this moment Isabelle the flower-girl's jewelry is more numerous than Schneider's. She has over 500 pieces of jewelry, given by the highest personages of many nations. And she is no "light o' love." Isabelle is a portly, middle-aged woman, and so plain that she has scarcely known what it was to possess the "devil's beauty"—namely, the beauty attendant on all that is young. Her fortune and diamonds have been won by smiles, but nothing more. It has been the fashion to give to her, and every one has given. Every member of the Jockey Club makes her a present on his installation, and on New Year's day; also, whenever a horse wins, the owner remembers Isabelle.

VARIETIES.

A COURT officer in Albany, New York, for trying to bribe a juror, was sentenced to a fine of $250, and thirty days in jail. In passing sentence the Judge says that the Court was limited to the punishment imposed, but the prisoner might still be indicted both for contempt and for trying to bribe a juror.

A WRITER in Scribner's Monthly thinks that the much-used ex pression "Excuse my glove," when offering the hand, is an absurd and altogether mistaken form of politeness. There is no impropriety in wearing gloves, and there cannot be any in offering the hand with one on. It would be just as reasonable to say excuse my coat or my boots.

A WOMAN in Waterville, New York, recently gave a party, to which she neglected to invite one of her male friends. This individual forthwith revenged himself by getting very drunk, and, coming to the house, created a disturbance. The woman became insensible through the fright caused by the man's behavior, and died the following day from the shock.

HERE is what a Western woman publishes in the Indianapolis Herald:

A CARD—I wish to caution any young lady of a romantic turn of mind to not fall deeply and madly in love with my husband, W. G. Blanchard, at first sight, as, in addition to his being entirely worthless as a man, he is yet, I am sorry to say, my lawful husband—has deserted me without any cause on my part whatever, and spends his time mostly in company with females of doubtful reputation. They, I presume, foot the bills, as he is too utterly worthless to pay the bills of his own contracting. As he boasts of having money, I wish, should he see this, he may conclude to go and redeem the lease that he forced on his own father and gave to the Wheeler & Wilson folks, and which I have worked hard to earn money to pay up and save him from the penitentiary.

MRS. SALLIE BLANCHARD.

VERY curious cases sometimes get into the courts. In London recently two ladies hired a cab and were afterwards taken ill with small-pox, from which one of them died. The survivor sued the cab owner for damages, alleging that the cab was infected with the disease. The defendant in answer put in the remarkable plea that the ladies hired nothing but the cab; that they did not demand nor did he intend that the small-pox should accompany the cab; that he made no representation of the vehicle being infected; and if he had, then they could properly maintain a suit against him in case they were dissatisfied with the quality or amount of the disease furnished. The London court has therefore to decide the question whether the plaintiff can obtain damages because gratuitous small-pox was given without any previous bargain being made in relation to it.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

The Wells and Mankako Railroad was completed on Saturday, making a new route from the East to St. Paul and Lacrosse.

It is estimated that the loss by fire at the Belcher mine will be about $50,000. None of those injured are dead. It is believed all will recover.

Hon. Jeremiah White, of St. Louis, one of the owners of the Houston, Texas county, Democrat, was shot and killed by John H. Hubbard, on Friday last. The act was a deliberate assassination, no offence, it is alleged, having been given.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell one-half million dollars of gold coin each Thursday during the month of November, the aggregate amount to be two million dollars.

BURGLARY AND MURDER.

BURGLARS ROB A HOUSE IN ALLEGHENY AND THEN SET FIRE TO IT—A SERVANT GIRL BURNED TO DEATH.

(From The Daily Post of November 2.)

About ten minutes before three o'clock yesterday morning flames were discovered issuing from the house No. 224 Federal street, Allegheny. The house was occupied by Mr. Jacob Fell. The firemen were on hand as soon as possible and in time to save the greater part of the house, but a human victim was sacrificed to the cupidity of the burglars.

As soon as the fire was discovered Mr. Fell started to the stairway and found that retreat was cut off in that direction. He then fortunately procured a rope with which he lowered his wife from the second story to the ground. Mr. F. then slid down the rope and succeeded in escaping uninjured. His son Solomon jumped out of the second story window into the back yard and also succeeded in escaping uninjured. Another son, Joseph, was not so fortunate. The latter rushed frantically down the stairway and was severely burned in his exit, so that he is now confined to his bed.

A FATAL HESITATION.

So far, nothing serious occurred, but in the excitement a domestic named Margaret Lynch who had been adjured by Mr. Fell to take advantage of the only means of safety, rushed frantically back to her room, it is supposed to get some article of apparel, left behind. This hesitation proved fatal to the poor victim who was overpowered by the stifling smoke, and her body was found blackened and disfigured in the room, after the fire had been extinguished.

THE DAMNING EVIDENCE

That the house had been first robbed and then fired by some of the inhuman fiends who have been plundering our sister city was discovered as soon as the flames could be quenched. Their traces had been left on the back door, where they had entered the house. The miscreants first plundered the sideboard in the dining room of its silverware. They then went into the cellar, and, after satisfying themselves that they could get nothing more, set fire to both cellar and side board, thus exhibiting a wanton and malevolent spirit unsurpassed in the annals of butchery. The clock had been stopped at 20 minutes after 2, so that the villains had half an hour to make their escape after the flames were discovered.

THT LETTERS K. K.

in large size marked by chalk, were discovered on the gate at the back of the yard, and by which the burglars had entered. Whether they have any significance or are merely the result of the freaks of some juveniles, who had been celebrating Hallow E'en, is not known.

Considering the fact that no one of the family had been awakened, the firing of the house was merely a piece of gratuitous malice and stamps the miscreants as the worst of their class.

THE UNFORTUNATE

woman who lost her life was thirty-two years of age and has two brothers living in Uniontown, Fayette county. They were telegraphed and will be in the city today. The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of the victim and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

THE LOSS

is not definitely known. A quantity of silverware was taken, and one thousand dollars, which Mrs. Fell had in her possession is missed, but she does not know whether it was lost in the excitement or taken by the burglars. The building, which belongs to Mayor Fleming, was damaged to the extent of $2,500 or $3,000. It is fully covered by insurance. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the robbery, and as things go now-a-days, it is not probable they will be brought to justice. Murderers seem determined to perpetuate a carnival of crime, and with the corruption stalking in high places both in our State and National government, the sense of the people appears to be dulled, and criminals when caught, are so leniently treated, that it appears to be but a mockery of justice to arraign them at all.

OUR GRAIN INTERESTS.

ORGANIZATION OF A CORN EXCHANGE —THE QUESTION OF FREIGHT—FIRST BUSINESS MEETING

Our grain dealers have become dissatisfied with the treatment received from the agents of the different railroad companies, and have combined in laying their grievances before the railroad officials as well as for the purpose of forming an organization which will afford them better facilities for the transaction of business. The trouble they meet with from the railroad companies is in the shape of a rule which many of the companies have adopted, permitting only a certain stated weight of grain to be loaded on their cars. But their method of prevening this is very strenuously objected to by many of our leading dealers, as they allow their western agents to receive and forward overloaded cars, and then charge the consigner first-class rates, on all extra weight above that prescribed as the regulation, which in some instances is 21,000, and in others 22,000 pounds per year.

On Wednesday afternoon a meeting was held by many of our leading dealers in the office of Messrs. McHenry & Hood, when their grievances were fully discussed. At the meeting many dealers characterized heavy charges for excess of weight as a fine imposed on the grain merchants of Pittsburgh for offences committed by Western shippers and railway agents, and which the Pittsburgh dealers had no power to prevent.

After considerabe discussion a committee was appointed for the purpose of laying these questions before the railroad officials and urging upon them the necessity of changing such a course.

A motion was also passed to organize a Corn Exchange, and yesterday morning, in pursuance of that motion, at half-past ten o'clock a meeting was held in the same place by a large number of grain merchants.

On motion, Mr. McCreery was called to the chair. On taking the chair the gentleman stated that he had helped to organize a Board of Trade in this city ten years ago, which started with a capital of ten thousand dollars, and there was not half as large a meeting as the present one, and not beginning to be the unanimity of feeling for making it a success. He hoped to see it in a prosperous condition before long. He also reported that the committee appointed at Wednesday's meeting to confer with the railroad officials had seen Mr. Wm. Stewart, the general freight agent for the roads running west from this city, in reference to freight rates. Mr. Stewart stated that he would meet the committee on next Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, when all the local agents of the roads would be present, when it is to be hoped that some other arrangement more satisfactory to our dealers than the present one will be effected.

Action was then taken providing that the dispatches of the Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and other important markets be received and posted in the Exchange daily, and that a bulletin board be hoisted on which any member can state what he may have to sell.

The Exchange then opened for business and buying and selling progressed in a lively manner for an hour, when on motion the Exchange djourned to meet at ten o'clock this morning.

LAUGHING, LAUGHING, LAUGHING, LAUGHING

Gas is made at 278 Penn avenue under the personal supervision of Dr. Quincy A. Scott, who has had the greatest experience in its use. Those who don't like gas, can take Dr. Scott's safe anæsthetic, and run no risk whatever.

COUNTY REGISTER'S REPORT.

BUSINESS DONE DURING OCTOBER.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	Administrator.	Bond.
Benj. Crawford	Mary Crawford	$ 1,000
John Cunningham	E. B. Sinclair	2,000
John McMannus	Mrs. C. Hanigan	300
John G. Brose	Catharine Brose	600
David Kennedy	Eliz. Kennedy	1,000
	A. B. Kennedy	
Emma Rattigan	Ann Rattigan	300
Wm. Leslie	Wm. B. Ross	1,200
Patrick McCartan	John Kearney	5,000
Sarah J. Arthurs	Robert Arthurs	3,000
	Marg. G. Arthurs	
James A. Esler	Wm. Esler	500
Mary McBride	James McBride	300
Chester B. Starks	Martha A. Starks	400
Phillip Dougherty	Wm. Dougherty	500
Emily M. Crawford	Ed. Crawford	10,000
Samuel M. Kier	Mrs. Nancy Kier	50,000
August Fink	Henry Lenz	800
Henry Todd	Jno. F. Shaffer	500
John P. Rutland	Charles Weil	1,000
Margaret Heeps	Jno. P. Rogers	12,000
Margaret Corey	David Gannon	600
Margaret Evans	Duriah Evans	600
John Fetherstone	E. Fetherstone	5,000
R. A. Davis	J. S. Davis	600
Chas. F. Neumann	Jacob Lobi	200
Jacob Sarver	Elizabeth Sarver	200
Walter B. Martin	Robert Martin	100
Mary A. Smith	John Creighton	600
Ellen Graham	W. R. Jennings	500
Samuel Kaufman	C. Kaufman	1,000
George Aiken	Elizabeth Aiken	14,000
John Adams	Mary Adams	600
Gregg McClurg	Mary McClurg	1,000

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executor.
John Jacob Graw	Maria Graw.
Joseph Steiger	Louisa J. Herron.
Mary L. Jones	Lucy J. Williams.
	Lizzie A. Crawford.
James McCully	John Scott.
	Wm. Johnston.
Christian Drummer	Wilhelmina Drummer.
Ann Maddocks	G. L. B. Fetterman.
George Pillow	Ann J. Pillow.
George T. McCartney	Mary McCartney.
Robert Watson	Christopher Magee.
John Simpson	James Simpson.
	Wm. R. Simpson.
Joseph Irwin	Wm. M. Irwin.
Mrs. Susan Winebiddle	J. F. Patterson.
	Oliver N. Br. wn.
Mary Carson	James D. Hays.
	Wm. Moon.
Thomas McCartan	John O'Reilly.
Albert Wirth	Annie Wirth.
	John Wirth.
	Gottli b Wirth.
David Aiken	Mary Aiken.
	Robert Aiken.
James Logan	
Magdalena Schlardt	
Henry Nagel	Phil J. Moges.
Michael Bach	
John Watt	Lavinia M. Watt.
Susanna Schlegel	F. Rex.
John Crawford	R. J. McClure.
	Algernon Gilla .
John McClaran	John McClaran.
	Harrison McClaran.
Shem Hughes	

COLUMBIA CONDUIT CO. VS. THE P. R. R.

ARGUMENT ON THE BILL IN EQUITY FILED BY THE CONDUIT CO. AGAINST THE RAILROADS.

The application made by the Columbia Conduit Company for an injunction to restrain the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., operating the West Penn Railroad, from tearing up a pipe which petitioners are laying in the bed of Power's Run, which run flows under said railroad, was heard in the District Court on Saturday.

Messrs. Barton, Woods and Marshal appeared for the Pipe Company and Mr. Hampton for respondents.

The Columbia Company set forth that they had purchased property in the vicinity of Power's Run, over which the West Penn road crosses, and were about to lay their pipe along this property, in the bed of the stream, under the railroad bridge. The Railroad Company had threatened to tear up the pipe, and an injunction was wanted to restrain them from interfering in any way with the laying and the operating of the pipe. In support of the bill, the Conduit Company presented several affidavits of citizens who live in the neighborhood of the crossing, and who state that the allegations set forth in the bill in regard to the location of the property, etc., are correct.

The respondents claimed first, that the Columbia Company is not a public corporation, and not having the right of eminent domain cannot cross the track. Also that the Railroad Company and not the Conduit Company own the land at Power's crossing, that it was included in the property transferred by the State to the Railroad Company. Also that the question at issue being one of title and not of equity, the Conduit Company should bring suit in ejectment, and cannot recover possession of it by equity proceedings. As a proof that Kirkwood, from whom the Conduit Company obtained the property, had not a clear title to the same, respondents allege that at the time the property was first taken from the canal, Jessup, then the owner, and who deeded the land to Kirkwood, did not claim any damages, but some time afterwards did put in a bill of damages. The matter was referred to the Board of Canal Commissioners who decided that he was not entitled to any damages. Affidavits were also read to show that the canal crossed the run at exactly the same place that the railroad now crosses it; that at the time of the transfer and before the canal held possession of the property in the neighborhood of the crossing, Jessup had made some improvements on it, and actually transferred it to the Railroad Company.

The court took charge of the papers in the case and reserved its decision.

LAUGHING GAS,

278 PENN AVENUE.

Dr. Quincy A. Scott makes his own laughing gas, and it is, therefore, perfectly pure. He makes no charge for gas or extracting when teeth are ordered, and makes the best teeth on vulcanite for $12. They are warranted for five years; that you can eat with them, and that they are better than any made in the city for $20. Dr. Scott has a safe anæsthetic for those who don't like laughing gas.

THE WEEKLY MEDICAL REPORT

of Drs. Oldehue for the week ending October 24th, shows that they made and had put up at their office, No. 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa., under their own supervision over three hundred (300) prescriptions.

Consumption and lung diseases	21
Liver complaints and dyspepsia	26
Kidney and urinary organs	47
Nervous disorders, spasmodic and spinal	14
Female complaints, irregularities, &c	26
Scrofula, hereditary and otherwise	9
Dyspepsia, stomach disease, indigestion	22
Eczema, eruptions, tetter, &c	5
Neuralgia, headache and dizziness	12
Write swelling or hip disease	6
Dropsy of chest and abdomen	11
Rheumatism, gout and other blood diseases	14
Asthma, phthisic or shortness of breath	20
Heart disease, palpitation, pain, &c	9
Other diseases not here named	76
The whole number during the week	319

Some of the patients reside in Philadelphia, some in New York and some in each of the States of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia, and the rest from Pennsylvania, a large majority being in the immediate vicinity of Pittsburgh and the surrounding counties.

LAUGHING GAS, LAUGHING GAS.

The purest is made at 278 Penn avenue. Dr. Quincy A. Scott has had more experience in making and administering it, than any one in the State. The Doctor has his safe anæsthetic always ready for those who don't like to risk the gas.

SEWING MACHINE SALES.

The Wheeler & Wilson Company denies the existence of any sworn returns showing larger sales of sewing machines in 1873 than by that Company.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR GAS

Or extracting, when you order teeth at 278 Penn avenue. Best sets on vulcanite $12, and Dr. Quincy A. Scott warrants that you can eat with them, and that they are superior to any made in the city for $20.

$10 TO $1,000

Invested in Stocks and Gold pays 200 per cent a month. Send for particulars. Tumbridge & Co Bankers, 2 Wall Street, N. Y. sep17-1swD&W

IF YOU WANT PURE LAUGHING GAS

go to Dr. Quincy A. Scott. He has had greater experience in its manufacture and use than any Dentist in the State. No extra charge for gas and extracting when teeth are ordered. Gas may kill or injure you, but Dr. Scott has an absolutely safe anæsthetic, if you would rather not take the gas.

THE FESTIVAL OF ALL SAINTS.

INTERESTING SERVICES—ABSTRACT OF A SERMON DELIVEKED BY BISHOP DOMENEC—ALL SOUL'S DAY.

Sunday, All Saint's Day, was observed with appropriate ceremonies in our Catholic churches. The services were unusually impressive and solemn. At the Cathedral the attendance was more than ordinarily large, and the music and other features of the services were particularly interesting. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec officiated, and delivered an exceedingly interesting and instructive sermon, a brief extract of which we give below. Christ's Sermon on the Mount, which is the Gospel of All Saint's Day, was read by the Bishop. He declared the passage the most sublime in all the Scriptures, and proceeded to say that the Church had appropriated that sublime passage of the written word as the most sublime truth of our religion which is the kingdom of God. You well know that to-day the Church celebrates the feast of All Saints, and how sublime is the idea conveyed into our minds by this solemnity. By the eyes of faith we soar beyond the natural heavens and there we contemplate God in all His glory and majesty as He sitteth on the splendid throne of His Divinity, surrounded by myriads of bright spirits, and what is more to ourselves, surrounded with the saints who once were men as we, but now inundated with the splendor of God, and they, themselves, as St. John says, are like unto God. There was the choir of patriarchs, of martyrs, of holy confessors, of bright and pure virgins mingling their voices with the angelic tongues and singing in harmonious concert the eternal hymn of praise to God. And thus, what the beloved disciple St. John says in the Apocalypse is realized: "After this I saw a great multitude which no man could number, of all nations, and tribes and peoples and tongues, standing before the throne and in sight of the Lamb, clothed in white robes and with palms in their hands, and they cried with a loud voice saying, salvation to our God who sitteth on the throne and to the Lamb."

The origin of this feast was then given as follows: In the Eternal City of Rome, among the ancient temples, prominently stood the Pantheon, built by Marcus Agrippa, and which was dedicated to Jupiter and all the gods. Almost all the other temples of antiquity were destroyed, but this was preserved on account of the magnificence and richness of its architecture, the Emperor Honorius desiring that it should stand as a monument of the ancient grandeur of the Roman empire. Pope Boniface IV. demanded that it should be converted into a Christian basilique. Therefore, after having dedicated it and consecrated it to the honor and glory of God, according to the Christian rite, directed likewise that the relics of the martyrs contained in the catacombs of Rome should be transferred to this temple. Twenty-five chariots, most magnificently adorned, drawn by six horses, were loaded with the precious remains of the martyrs, and in triumphant procession were transferred from the catacombs to the beautiful spot prepared for them, and the sovereign pontiff arrayed in his magnificent robes and surrounded with an immense number of priests and people, dedicated the sanctified Pantheon to the honor of the most High under the invocation of Mary, the Queen of our saints and to all the martyrs and saints of God. The reason that Pope Boniface IV. acted as stated, is because the first Christians performed the divine mysteries of our holy religion, and the sacrifice of the mass on the holy tombs of the martyrs, but as the latter increased it was impossible to do, and therefore by this means of gathering together the relics of many martyrs all partake of the honors paid them. And even now the holy sacrifice cannot be offered except on what is called the altar stone, in which is a hollow receptacle for the relics of the martyrs or saints, called the sepulcher.

To-day the second of November is All Soul's Day, another feast of great solemnity in the Roman Catholic Church, and will be appropriately observed by the faithful in supplicating for the souls of the departed.

THE CRRONER'S REPORT.

INQUESTS HELD DURING OCTOBER.

Coroner McCallin reports the following inquests during the month of October:

James Mestard, died from injuries received by falling from a trestle-work near the Connellsville depot; Thomas Stepanskie, struck by a heavy casting; John Wesley Ross, accidentally shot; Mrs. Kelly, suicide by hanging in the Allegheny lock-up; John Farrell, found dead in the Ohio river, near Laurel station; Earnest Steinmeyer, heart disease; unknown man, run over by a train near the grain elevator; James Edwards, suicide in the St. James' Hotel, by shooting; James Fralich, heart disease; James Swent, suicide by hanging, in the western penitentiary; Henry Wiseman, death from apoplexy; Harriott Joal, died from natural causes; Daniel Short, died from injuries received by falling over an embankment to the Pan Handle railroad, near Mansfield; Dr. Murdock, death from unknown causes; Wm. Blaney, died from injuries sustained by being struck by a train on the Pan Handle R. R.; Adam Trantman, died in the central-station from injuries received by falling over the railroad bridge; Alex. Parks, fell from scaffolding at Trotten's laundry, caused instant death; Willam Cassiday, killed by reskless, careless blasting on Brownsville avenue, South Side; John O'Leary, fell from a trestle of the West Penn road, near Sharpsburg; Samuel Hughs, died from injuries received by being struck by a train on the Penna. railroad, caused by carelessness on the part of the company, in not having a watchman stationed there; unknown man, death from exposure.

ALLEGED FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Esq. Keil of Sharpsburg yesterday committed to jail Thomas Smith for trial a Court. Thomas is charged by Charles Frazier with felonious assault and battery. We understand that some cutting was done by the defendant.

LAUGHING GAS FREE

At 278 Penn avenue when you order artificial teeth. Dr. Quincy A. Scott makes the best teeth in the State, and only charges $12 for a better set than others ask $20 for. All work warranted for five years. Dr. Scott's absolutely safe anæsthetic always ready for those who won't risk the laughing gas.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR Sale! At the new offices of THOMAS F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street opposite First National Bank

No. 58 Sixth avenue, NEW HOUSE, with all modern improvements, it is one one of the best built houses in the city, and the location very desirable. Price $20,000.

80 ACRES in Twenty second ward, good buildings excellent fruit of all kinds, and in a location to insure large increase in value. Price $2,000 per acre.

10 ACRES in Chartiers township, near Scully's Springs, about one mile from Ingram Station. Price only $600 per acre.

4½ ACRES on Forbes street, Twenty second ward, adjoining Thos. Wrightman. Price only $8,000.

84 ACRES at New Castle, Pa., for sale or to exchange for City Property.

FINE RESIDENCE at Edgewood Station, P. R. R. with 4½ acres ground, beautiful location, to exchange for City Property. Price $28,000.

FINE PROPERTY on Centre avenue, at the old Car Station, good business location; the houses rent now for over $1,200. Will be sold for $12,000.

TWO BRICK STORES and dwellings, corner Fifth avenue and Pride street, lot 40x80 feet. Price only $18,000 for both.

I also have good and cheap property on Liberty street, Wood street, Smithfield street, Fifth avenue between Market and Smithfield streets.

In Allegheny City I have property on North avenue, Montgomery avenue, Sandusky street, Sheffield street, Boyle street, Pemlock street, Locust street and Federal street and in every direction.

Wanted immediately, a good mortgage on City Property for $20,000.

THOS. F. STEWART,
Cor. Fifth ave and Wood street

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SAMARITAN REMEDIES.

Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies,
Samaritan Remedies.

ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

Root and Herb Juices,
Root and Herb Juices,
Root and Herb Juices.

SAMARITAN GIFT. SAMARITAN GIFT

Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift,
Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift,
Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift.

The most reliable Remedies in use,
The most reliable Remedies in use,
The most reliable Remedies in use.

Agent for Pittsburgh,
Agent for Pittsburgh,
Agent for Pittsburgh,

JOSEPH FLEMING,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
JOSEPH FLEMING,

No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Wholesale and Retail,
Wholesale and Retail,
Wholesale and Retail.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stricture, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma from college and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases. Boks and circulars 3c. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays excepted.

NOTICE.

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This land is woodland and not enclosed by any

FENCE ON ANY OF THE LINES THEREOF.

But is enclosed by fences outside of the boundaries of said piece of land.

ABRAHAM BELL.
NORTH FAYETTE TOWNSHIP, October 3, 1874.
oct9-4tW

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of JOSEPH IRWIN, late of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement to John M. Large, No. 84 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

W. M. IRWIN,
JAS. P. PATTERSON,
oct7-4tW Executors.

MITHRIDATE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.

WARRANTED PURE IN QUALITY

Prompt in action and efficacious in all primary cases. PRICE $5.—Sent by express. Imported direct by A. SLEE, Sr. & Co. Chemists and Druggists 256 Superior street, Cleveland Ohio.

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM of early indiscretion, causing nervousdebility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. sep7-1yW

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, Impotency, Loss of SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in a short time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or on OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1.

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"

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HOW 'TIS DONE, Or the Secret Out. ONE package of Prof. Hall's Magic

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, October 29.—The correspondence between Governor Kellogg and the Democratic Conservative Committee of Naturalization, which has been going on for several days, was brought to a close this morning by Kellogg, in a letter, in which he says: This question of the jurisdiction of the Second District Court did not originate with me. I had given the matter no special attention, and had no other thought but to complications and difficulties, a disposition which has actuated me during the whole canvass.

In view of all the facts and circumstances, and taking into consideration that there is a great diversity of opinion among the leading lawyers upon this question, that much ill feeling has been engendered, and the further fact that, as the names of all persons naturalized in the Second District Court have been designated upon the poll lists as was mutually agreed on, so that their identity can be easily established, and as I find it has been decided by the courts that in a contest for office no person can be exempted from testifying what candidate he voted for, I am of the opinion that there is no necessity either for separate boxes, as agreed in your letter of October 25th, or partitioned boxes, as proposed in your communication of October 27th. I am in favor of allowing all the ballots to be cast in the same box, it being evident that with the precaution taken, the only object had in view, namely, the protecting the rights of all parties, can be as effectually attained in this way as by any other plan. Indeed, I regard as a more serious matter the number of fraudulent naturalization papers issued by the Second District Court, where, in a series of instances, naturalization papers have been issued upon the testimony of the self-same two witnesses to persons of different nationalities residing in remote parts of the city.

GOVERNOR KELLOGG ATTACKED ON THE HIGHWAY.

About half past three o'clock this afternoon a collision occurred between Governor Kellogg and Major E A. Burke, near the corner of Rampart and Canal streets. Governor Kellogg, accompanied by Judge Attocha, was going home in a cab, which was stopped at the place above indicated, and a conversation ensued. Burke put his hand in his breast and drew a whip, with which he attempted to strike Kellogg, when the Governor pulled his pistol and fired, the shot barely grazing Burke, who, thereupon, drew his revolver and fired three or four shots, without effect, the cab, in which were seated Governor Kellogg and Judge Attocha, being driven off.

Governor Kellogg states that when Burke approached the cab, he (Kellogg) extended his hand, which Burke took, and at the same moment seized him by the wrist with the other hand and attempted to pull Kellogg out, but the Governor being the stronger of the two, quickly released himself from Burke's grasp and at once drew his pistol and fired. Governor Kellogg and Major Burke in a conversation with the Associated Press Agent after the shooting did not differ materially in their version of the affair. Burke was arrested and taken to the Central police station, but was released at the instance of Judge Attocha, who went to the station for that purpose at the request of Governor Kellogg. The difficulty arose from a correspondence in the papers relative to naturalized citizens. Both the Governor and Burke were congratulated by their friends on the harmless termination of the affair.

ROUSING CONSERVATIVE MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting of the Conservatives, called by the Committee of Seventy, was held in front of City Hall to-night. Several speeches were made. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. A series of resolutions were adopted protesting against the use of arms for political purposes and against the recent outrages perpetrated in the illegal and arbitrary arrest of citizens; against military officers making affidadits in times of profound peace; against the attempt to deprive naturalized citizens of their rights of citizenship and suffrages; against frauds in registration; against the present Returning Board which, it is claimed, is illegal, being composed wholly of members of the same political party; against the use of bayonets as solvent of political questions; against unwarrantable interference of Federal officials and the use, patronage and power of the Federal government to control the State elections, and call upon fellow citizens over all this broad land in view of these outrages upon civil liberty, to take heed lest the sword which is now drawing the life-blood of Louisiana be not soon pointed at their own defenseless breasts.

A CONTRADICTION.

The Chairman of the Democratic Conservative State Central Committee is authority for the statement that there is no foundation in fact for the report telegraphed hence that the Conservative leaders are about to commence criminal proceedings against Kellogg and other prominent Radicals for murder, on account of the fourteenth of September affair.

KELLOGG AND ALL RADICAL LEADERS TO BE INDICTED FOR MURDER.

NEW YORK, October 29.—The Herald publishes the following, dated New Orleans, 28th instant: The Conservative leaders last evening held a meeting and decided to commence criminal proceedings against Kellogg, Longstreet, Badger, and all the radical leaders for murder. The charge will be conspiracy, on the 14th of September, against the lives of citizens while in the exercise of rights guaranteed under the Constitution in removing and protecting arms. Affidavits are being prepared to-day, and two United States Commissioners agree to issue warrants when the affidavits will be filled. The warrants will not be issued before the election, unless further arrests for whites are made. As the offense charged is murder, all who are arrested must lie in the parish prison.

NEW IBERIA, October 30.—The arrests made by the Deputy Marshal of St. Martin's parish to-day are, P. V. Huval, Eugene Durio, Chas. Hebert, Edgar Hebert, Z. T. Fournet, Dorcourt Dugas, Benjamin Bertrand and Nicholas Garborins. At the examination held before Commissioner Riddell on the 26th inst., Edgar Hebert was discharged, Huval and Chas Hebert were held under bond of $6,000 each, Durio $1,000. The others who were arrested since that time waived an examination, and were put under a bond of $6,000 each.

The Marshal, with a squad of cavalry, arrested S. Gay and Agricol Grovemberg of Iberia parish, to-day. When the cavalry arrived on Grovemberg's plantation he left, but came here and surrendered this afternoon. He had been grinding his crop for several days.

AMPLE BAIL OFFERED.

The property holders of St. Martins to-day, numbering about five hundred, headed by a band of music, marched into town with attorneys for the prisoners to offer themselves as bondsmen. The attorneys presented Commissioner E. H. Riddell with a list of about four hundred names, having property aggregating over $250,000, and were ready to make affidavit to that effect. Riddell refused to accept them. Finally, about ten succeeded in providing certificates from tax collectors and Recorders, and presented them, which Riddell accepted. Bonds were then signed and orders given to release the prisoners.

CITIZENS INDIGNANT.

The citizens of both this and St. Martins are very indignant at the arbitrary conduct of Riddell in the matter. The property holders returned home rejoicing at the liberation of their friends. The utmost good order prevailed throughout. Grovemberg and Gay are held here by a squad of cavalry, and, it is said, will have a preliminary examination to-morrow. No arrests have been made in town yet. It is supposed to-day's proceedings has postponed them until to-morrow. Everybody feels uneasy, not knowing who will be the next victim.

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION SETTLED.

NEW ORLEANS, October 30.—The following is regarded as settling the question of the jurisdiction of the Second District Court to naturalize aliens:

Act 44, of 1865, section 11 says that the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth District Courts of New Orleans shall have concurrent jurisdiction in all civil cases whatever including writs of naturalization in which the First and Second District Courts of New Orleans shall also have concurrent juris liction.

United States Marshal Packard to-day received a dispatch dated Camp Merril, October 22, via Shreveport, October 30, from his deputy reporting the arrest of five persons charged with complicity in the Coushatta outrages as reported in the Press despatches a week ago.

NEW ORLEANS, October 31.—A general order, issued from the head quarters of the Gulf, contains the following relative to the disposition of troops on Monday: The troops are in this city to preserve order between armed bodies of men, and for no other purpose. They will continue to abstain from political discussion, and any interference with the election All officers and men are required to remain in their quarters during the day of election unless called out to prevent a conflict between armed bodies, or by orders from superior military authority.

The Firemen's Charitable Association resolved to discontinue business unless the city pays them by the fifteenth of November. They control the fire department. The city owes them a hundred thousand dollars.

NEW ORLEANS, November 1.—All Saint's Day's tombs were decorated. The cemeteries were thronged with visitors. The weather is clear and cool. The city is very quiet. No trouble is anticipated to-morrow.

UTAH.

Judge McKean Vindicated by the Grand Jury.

SALT LAKE, October 30.—The grand jury adjourned for three weeks from Monday next, but the commissioners from that body will in the meantime examine the city and territorial prisons and investigate the city, county and territorial accounts in regard to the article which appeared in the Salt Lake Herald on October 18th, in connection with an article copied from the Virginia Independent, charging Judge McKean with appropriating the silver shield and other mines. The grand jury make a report that they had examined into the matters referred to in a special charge relating to libelolus allegations on the Herald of the 18th inst and find that the allegations so made are utterly groundless; that the evidence adduced before the grand jury upon this special matter was uniformly an indication of the honesty and integrity and impartiality of the Chief Justice; that, while they condemn the attack on the Chief Justice, yet the freedom of the press is so essential to the general welfare that they do not deem it advisable at this time to indict the editors of that paper.

The Union Pacific express westward was nine hours late arriving at Ogden last night. It is reported that there is ten inches of snow on the road between Ogden and Evanston.

THE THIRD TERM.

A Private Letter of the President Produced.

CINCINNATI, October 30.—The Gazette will publish, to-morrow, a letter from President Grant, by his permisston, given yesterday. The following is the explanation of the Gazette and the letter of the President:

In 1872, when it was found that Grant would be renominated, the report was circulated that in view of many groundless reports as to his seeking the nomination he would decline to be a candidate; so positive were the reports upon this point that in May, 1872, we wrote him a private letter on the subject, to which a reply was received which we are now permitted to print. This has nothing directly to do with the Third Term, but shows how Grant felt with reference to the first and second terms, and will serve to disabuse the minds of those, if any there be, who honestly believe that the President is capable of scheming for a nomination in 1876

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1872.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 10th inst., saying that the managers of the Gazette have decided to come out squarely for my nomination at Philadelphia on June 5th prox., when they were met by the report that I would either decline being a candidate before the Convention or would decline after the nomination, was received last night after leavin g my office for the day. I caused a dispatch to be sent to you to the effect that the report was without any authority whatever. I am not in the habit of writing letters on political subjects, and especially have I never written a letter calculated to influence a Convention as to who should be the candidates before it or selected by it, but your letter is of such a nature as to properly demand an answer, more particularly as you say you will treat my response as strictly confidential. Now, I will say, that I never proclaimed myself a candidate either before the Convention which meets in Philadelphia this year, nor the Convention which was held in Chicago four years ago. I have never written a line, done an act, nor, I believe I can say with truth entertained a thought calculated to produce action by the Republican party in favor of my promotion over that of any other man in it who might be their choice. I do now, as I did years ago believ that the interests of the whole country demand the success of the Republican party. If deemed advisable, I am willing to make any sacrifice to accomplish that success. I feel that I did make a sacrifice in giving up a high position, so highly prized by me, one created for me by an appreciable public, and for which act I can never thank them sufficiently. Now, if I can be of service to the party that chose me, then I shall render that service conscientiously and to the best of my ability. The personal sacrifice made four years ago cannot be made now. With great respect, your obedient servant.

[Signed.] U. S. GRANT.

OBITUARY.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—Maj. I. R. Edie, of the Ordnance Department, died last night.

MEMPHIS, October 30.—Rev. Dr. James F. Barclay, missionary from the Christian Church to Jerusalem, died on Wednesday last at the residence of his son near Huntsville, Alabama.

SOUTH BEND, October 30.—Father A. Lemmoier, President of Notre Dame University, died at half-past nine o'clock, last night, after a lingering illness.

AUBURN, N. Y., November 1.—Ex-Gov. Enos Throop died at Willow Brook this afternoon.

COLUMBUS, November 1.—W. H. H. Shinn, a prominent Pan Handle Railroad official of this city, died this morning of consumption. His funeral will take place on Tuesday when the railroad offices and warehouses will be closed.

FOREIGN.

GERMANY.

OPENING OF THE REICHSTAG—SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

BERLIN, October 29.—The session of the Reichstag was opened to-day by Emperor William in person.

The speech from the throne enumerates comprehensive measures to bring about uniformity in judicial procedure. The attainment of this end, the Emperor says, will confer on the Fatherland a boon long enjoyed by other countries. Steps have also been taken to secure a kindred uniformity of civil rights. It is true that years will elapse before these reforms can be accomplished, but the Emperor rejoices to be able to-day to express the conviction that the hopes of the government and country will be realized in not the too distant future. The legislation in regard to the military system of the Empire will be completed by bills dealing with the Landsturm and the apportionment of contributions among the various States for the maintenance of the army in time of peace.

The general rise in prices renders the sums of money heretofore granted insufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the army and provide for the improvements demanded by the advance of military science. The budget of 1875 will show the necessity of an increase of contributions for this and other branches of the administration.

THE CURRENCY.

The allied governments agree that the existing powers, relative to the circulation of paper currency, are only limitable by the demands of the public interests in conjunction with the maintenance of a metallic currency. Bills regulating the issue thereof will be presented. Projects of law making civil marriages obligatory and introducing civil registration throughout the empire will also be submitted.

The Emperor continues: Your co-operation is now for the first time invited to instituting a budget for Alsace and Lorraine. You will here have an opportunity of obtaining a more thorough knowledge of the resources, requirements and institutions of those provinces than was hitherto possible under the old system of yearly administrative reports. You will show our compatriots of the upper Rhine, the interest the whole nation takes in this most ancient German territory. Thanks to the Berne Postal Convention and the good will of the States which took part in the Congress, it has been found possible to establish a postal union which promises facilities before unknown for the development of intellectual and commercial intercourse between the nations. My relations with foreign powers are pacific and amicable. The tried friendship which unites me with the rulers of powerful empires affords a guarantee for the continuance of peace in which I may claim your entire confidence. Any temptation to employ the united power of the Empire otherwise than for defence is far from my mind. This very power enables the government to meet with silence unjust suspicions in regard to its policy. Should malevolence of party passions, whence these suspicions spring, seek the form of acts, you have only to take your stand against it, when I know the whole nation and its princes will be ready at any time to defend with me the right and honor of the Empire.

The speech was received at the close with deafening applause.

About two hundred deputies were in their seats. The Crown Prince Frederick William, his uncle Prince Charles, and cousin Prince Frederick Charles, were present. Bancroft Davis, Minister of the United States, occupied a seat in the diplomatic gallery. Prince Bismarck presented the Emperor's speech. The passage relating to Alsace and Lorraine and the final paragraph were applauded with especial enthusiasm. The Reichstag will chose a President on Saturday.

THE RELEASED COUNT.

Von Arnim, when released, was merely required to guarantee that his absence should not cause any delay in the proceedings in the case. He is not bound to remain in Germany.

KULLMAN'S TRIAL.

The case of Kullman, the would-be assassin of Bismarck was called up, when he plead guilty.

The public prosecutor said: Notwithstanding the prisoner's admission of guilt, it was necessary that full evidence should be submitted to the Court. Kullman, in reply to questions, stated that, while living in Salzwedel, he joined a Catholic society had said Bismarck was the worst and maddest enemy of the church. The prisoner avowed himself an ultramontane and admitted he had uttered threatening expressions, such as "Before I die, another must fall, &c." He said he first thought of killing Bismarck last Easter. He went to Berlin for that purpose, but was unable to find Bismarck's residence until he learned from the newspapers that the Prince had gone into the country. He then repaired to Sangerhasen, in order to be near at hand, as Bismarck had not definitely decided what watering place to visit, he having a loaded pistol with powder, wadding and two bullets only. He ascertained where Bismarck resided from a stranger, on Sunday afternoon.

Police Officer Howerts was sworn and estified that, at the time of the attempt on Bismarck's life, he noticed the priest Hauthalter, who stood so near the Prince's carriage that the horses bounded against him. During the stoppage thus caused Kullman hurried to the carriage and fired. The officer further testified at his first examination Kullmann said: "You think of course that I belong to a Catholic agitation. I certainly belong to a Catholic society, but have not been sent hither. On being told the consequence of his crime, he replied, I am cared for. The witness understood this to mean that some accomplices before the act would provide for his maintenance if he escaped capture. The prisoner disputed this conclusion. He also denied the truth of Kowert's assertion that his demeanor was frivolous. He declared it was most cool and deliberate. This caused a sensation in the court room. He explained that he fired at the head because he thought it possible Bismark wore a shirt of mail. After firing the shot he ran in front of the carriage across the road, where he remained a moment, when the coachman struck him with his whip. He intended to fly, but was quickly seized. He was fully conscious of the gravity of his crime and of its consequences, but had made the attempt because he regarded Bismarck as the originator of the present religious conflict, even though he might not have believed that the conflict would cease attis de atth. Now that he thought more of he matrer, he saw plainly he had committed a great crime.

Physicians testify that the prisoner was sane.

SENTENCE OF BISMARCK'S WOULD-BE ASSASSIN.

BERLIN, October 30.—The trial of Kullman was resumed to-day. After testimony as to the mental condition of the prisoner, the President of the Court summed up medical testimony to the effect that at the time of assassination as well as at present, Kullman was accountable for his acts to but a limited degree. Kullman was found guilty as charged in the indictment, and sentenced to imprisonment for fourteen years in the House of Correction with ten years suspension of his civil rights and to remain under police surveillance for life.

The trial proper of Count Von Arnim will begin within two weeks.

The Emperor and Empress have sent a personal letter of condolence to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Breslau, who was badly hurt by being thrown from his carriage.

The jury before whom Kullmann was tried deliberated but five minutes before reaching a verdict.

THOSE LETTERS AGAIN.

BERLIN, October 31.—The Post says: The published correspondence between Herr Von Bulow and Count Von Arnim contains numerous inaccuracies, especially that part of the letter attributed to Von Arnim, which refers to the alleged conspiracy with a near relative of the Emperor.

BERLIN, November 1.—The Reichstag organized yesterday by electing Forkenbeck President and Stauffenberg and Haenel Vice-Presidents.

TURKEY.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

LONDON, November 1.—The Times' correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that the difficulties in the way of foreign powers which seek to make commercial treaties with Roumania independent of the Porte continue. The Turkish Embassadors at St. Petersburg, Berlin and Vienna have been instructed that the treaty of Paris must be maintained. Should it be violated in this case, signatary powers will be appealed to. If, however, Roumania will submit the question to the Porte a satisfactory compromise is possible.

THE RECENT MASSACRE.

VIENNA, October 30.—The Prince of Montenegro, a few days ago, sent a telegraphic dispatch to the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople as senior member of the diplomatic body there, pointing out the desirability of an investigation into the recent conflict between Christians and Turks as a matter of international interest. The Ambassador replied that the Grand Vizier had promised that justice should be done, and the diplomatic body would confine itself at present to watching the course of events.

SPAIN.

CARLISTS TIRED OF THE WAR.

MADRID, November 1.—It is asserted that several Carlists waited on Don Carlos at Talasa, and represented to him that it is useless to continue the war. The Iberia has intelligence that Don Carlos intends to hold an important conference on French territory, and expresses the hope that the French authorities will prevent it. The detachments under Gen. Estaleau, stationed at Granallers, mutinied last week. The Captain General of Barcelona, sent a strong force to restore order and several mutineers were shot. The Cantonalis'ts are accused of tampering with the army.

FRANCE.

A BONAPARTIST ELECTED TO THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, November 1.—The second election for a member of the Assembly in Pas Decales was held to-day. Returns are nearly complete, which give M. Delisse Engrand, Bonapartist, 77,000 votes, and M. Biasne, Republican, 67,000.

Henri Rochefort has established a publishing office of the Lanterne at Berne, Switzerland.

IRELAND.

PROF. TYNDALL AND THE CATHOLIC EPISCOPATE.

DUBLIN, October 30.—Cardinal Cullen and the entire Catholic Episcopate have issued pastoral letters denouncing the late address of Professor Tyndall, at Belfast, before the British Association, as a revival of Paganism.

SYRIA.

ALL PROTESTANT SCHOOLS TO BE SUPPRESSED.

LONDON, October 31—5 A. M.—A dispatch to the London Times says: The Governor of Syria has been ordered to suppress all Protestant schools in his province.

ITALY.

ANNUITY TO GEN. GARIBALDI.

NAPLES, Nov. 1.—The municipality of Naples proposes to tender to Gen. Garibaldi an annuity of $6,000.

TOLEDO.

A Singular Case.

TOLEDO, October 29.—An interesting case came up to-day in the Common Pleas Court upon application of John Wynn for an injunction against the Rev. James O'Reilly, Pastor of St. Francis De Sales Catholic Church to restrain the latter from interfering with the burial of the body of Mrs. Mary Wynn, wife of the plaintiff, in St. Francis De Sales Cemetery at this place. It appears that the family of Mrs. Wynn own a lot in that cemetery in which they desire to bury her, but after preparations for burial had been made, Wynn was notified by Father O'Reilly that he would oppose it, if necessary by force. The remains were deposited temporarily in a vault in Forest Cemetery, where they now are, and Wynn applied for an injunction to prevent interference with the interment.

Father O'Reilly, in answer, sets forth that the cemetery is under the control of the Bishop of the Diocese of Cleveland and that the rules of the Catholic Church make it obligatory upon the Bishop or his representative to refuse to permit to be interred there any person of whom full proof of membership is not furnished and that they died in full communion; that Mrs. Wynn had, fo a long time prior to her decease, ceased ro be a member of the Roman CaholicChurch andodied out of the communion. The decisin is reserved.

CHICAGO.

Mr. Medill Secures a Controlling Interest of the Tribune.

CHICAGO, October 30.—Hon. John Medill, one of the founders of the Chicago Tribune, has purchased a controlling interest in the paper. Mr. Medill purchased of Horace White all his stock in the Tribune except a minor portion, which he will retain at present as an investment. Mr. White will go to Europe with the hope of recruiting his health, which has been considerably impaired by the severe professional labors of the past four years. Alfred Lawless, for twenty years business manager of the Tribune, retains a considerable portion of the stock and will continue to manage the business department. The paper will be Republican in its politics.

In reply to a question as to his opinion on the third term question, Mr. Medill said he did not believe that President Grant ever had the slightest idea of again becoming a candidate and all the talk of a third term originated and has its only foundation in the enterprise of newspapers desirous of filling their columns and creating a sensation. The original stock of the Tribune Company is two hundred shares at one thousand dollars per share. It is stated that Mr. Medill paid $300,000 for sixty shares or at the rate of five thousand dollars per share and that he now holds three-fifths of the entire stock.

The change in proprietorship and management will take place on November 9th.

George Brown has accepted the challenge of J. H. Sadler, the English champion, to row a five mile race with a turn for a $5,000 race, to take place either at Halifax or at Springfield.

DETROIT.

River Disasters.

DETROIT, November 1.—The harbor tug Willie Keller to lake Erie last night attempted to throw off the line, but it became jammed and the schooner moving on rapidly capsized the tug and she sank. The female cook was drowned. The schooner Queen City has been got off, and arrived at Molder this morning. The second mate was accidently killed on Friday night.

A vessel name not ascertained is ashore on Green Island Shoals, Straits of Mackinaw.

The barge H. H. Brown, which was sunk at the lime kiln, Detroit river, arrived here to-day.

POTTSVILLE.

Fire and Riot.

POTTSVILLE, PA., November 1.—Last night several stables were burned at Mahony city, and, after the fire was subdued, a dispute arose between the members of the various fire companies, which ended in a riot. Pistols, billies and all kinds of available weapons were freely used. Geo. Major, Chief Burgess, was shot, and is now lying in a critical condition, the ball entering near his heart. Daniel Dougherty, who, it is thought, shot Major, was shot by Wm. Major and dangerously wounded. Others were injured. The excitement throughout the town runs high.

MARINE NEWS.

MONTREAL, October 30.—The last propellor for Chicago during the present season will leave the canal basin to-morrow evening.

DETROIT, October 30.—The barge J. S. Newhouse, owned in Chicago, which went ashore at Grand Haven yesterday, has gone to pieces. She was loaded with lumber. Both the vessel and cargo are a total loss. The estimated value of the lumber is $2,500. The vessel was valued at $8,000.

CLEVELAND, October 30.—The barge Eclipse went ashore six miles east of Black river last night. No lives were lost. The vessel was not badly damaged and can be got off. The Eclipse had her machinery taken out of her in this port, and was being towed to Huron by the tug Yosemite. The wind was so strong that the tug with her anchors out and a full head of steam could not hold her ground, and to save herself was obliged to cut the tow loose. The Yosemite ran back to this port in safety.

INDIANA.

Further Particulars of the Fire at Greencastle.

TERRE HAUTE, October 29.—The following special was received from Greencastle by the express at four o'clock yesterday morning: The fire is dying out. The national bank is saved. Twelve residences and many business houses burned. No lives were lost, but many persons were injured. Kimball's planing mill was set on fire, and the citizens pursued the two incendiaries into the Court House yard.

The total loss is $338,500, insurance, 122,000.

OHIO.

Disastrous Forest Fires.

CINCINNATI, October 30.—Forest fires are raging from Bainbridge to Brownsville, Ross county, Ohio, a distance of six miles. Gazette specials report them bad on the Cleveland, Sandusky and Columbus Railroad, being the worst at Canton, Forest, Bellefontaine and Urbana. A high wind to-night increases the devastation and danger.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

James McAleese who plead guilty to larceny, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years.

Robert Cauhey, charged with larceny by George Gowdy, was convicted.

Henry Schrading, charged by Catharine Farrell with false pretenses, was allowed a nolle pros.

Fred. Ott and Alexander Roseburg were acquitted of larceny, charged by Jesse Coyan.

Patrick Keefe was found guilty of illegal liquor selling.

Thomas Fleming plead guilty of assault and battery, charged by Anthony Happy, was fined $5 and costs.

Frank Bloomfield was found not guilty of assault charged by Nichols.

George H. M. Dittrich was acquitted of a charge of larceny, made by Hengo Blanck.

Ann Briceland alias Ann Carr, was acquitted of a charge of stealing a finger-ring, valued at ten dollars, a vest and silk sash, preferred by J. P. McGarvey.

Thomas Fleming was acquitted of a charge of malicious mischief, preferred by Lawrence Happy.

Geo. E. Bartlett is on trial on a charge of being accessory before the fact to a felony in a raid on an East End hardware store.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Robert Pollock vs. Isabella Oxley, administratrix of Jos. Oxley, deceased, N. S. Humphries, O. C. McClung, John W. Krepps, Eli H. Riley, Thos. A. Armstrong and Wm. A. Core, trustee of the Co-operative Printing Company. This was a scire facias to revive a judgment. The jury found against Mrs. Oxley for $3,124 for defendant or to McClung, and assessed damages against the remainder of the defendants in the sum of $3,124, subject to the opinion of the Court on a question of law reversed.

Wm. Dillon vs. the Bnrgess and Town Council of Mansfield; an action for damages caused to the property of the plaintiff by an overflow of water, brought about, as alleged, by improper grading. Verdict for plaintiff for $2 56¼.

Wm. Livingstone, administrator cum testamento annexo of Geo. Sickman, Sr. vs. Joseph Pierce, administrator of Geo. Sickman, Sr., deceased; action to recover moneys alleged to be due the estate. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,250.

Thomas W. Loughrey vs. E. R. Garden. Action for personal services. Verdict for defendant.

Magdalena Hartman vs. the Lawrenceville and Evergreen Railway Company. Issue formed, ordered to be tried by a jury, and to be placed on the issue docket.

There will be no jury trials to-day.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The case of Martha McD. Smith vs. Chas. E. Riddle, administrator of Holland Riddle, deceased, is still on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

W. G. Johnston, Trustee et al. vs Blackmore & Nelson. On motion of W. C. Friend, solicitor of the petitioning creditors, the said debtor was adjudged a bankrupt and the matter referred to Register Harper.

The case of the assignees of William H. Cluley vs. the city of Allegheny, being an action on a contract for plumbing, gas fitting, &c., was next tried, and a verdict rendered for plaintiff in the sum of $1,677 99.

The case of J. T. Stockdale, trustee of the Pittsburgh Savings Bank, vs. Emma Sproat, being an issue in bankruptcy, was also tried, and the jury found the facts set forth in the creditor's petition true.

Joseph Marks plead guilty to a charge of retailing liquor without payment of special tax. Sentence suspended.

The Court discharged all the jurors in attendance, jury trials having been concluded.

State Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Williams and Mercur.

ARGUMENTS.

The Franklin Insurance Company vs. Lewis Staib et al. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Argued by Geo. Shires for plaintiff in error, Mark Acheson contra.

In re road in Baldwin township. Certiorari to the Quarter Sessions Court of Allegheny county. Argued by Duff for acceptant, and Fetterman contra.

Thomas M. Bell and John Wier, appellents, defendants below vs. William A. Reed appeller, plaintiff below. Argued by A. M. Brown for appellants, and A. M. Watson contra. Reed owned ten acres of ground in the Seventh ward, Allegheny and had a roadway along the southwestern side thereof. Bell and Weir quarried stone adjoining and caused the road to slide. Reed obtained an injunction against Bell and Wier, and the case was taken to the Supreme Court.

The Pennsylvania Company, operating the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, plaintiff's in error, vs. Benjamin James and Mary James his wife. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Argued by S. Schoyer for plaintiffs in error and Alex. Watson contra. The action was brought in the lower Court by James and his wife to recover damages for the killing of their infant child which was run over on the 26th of June, 1873 at the mill of the Pittsburgh Iron and Forge Company, near Verner station, on the Fort Wayne Road. The child had been taken to the mill by the father, who was employed there, and unnoticed by him, it wandered on to the track of the railroad a distance of about forty feet, and was run over and killed by the express train from Cleveland. In the lower court James and wife recovered damages in the sum of $1,600, and the case was taken to the Supreme Court by the Railroad Company.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterret.

J. C. Bartlett, indicted as an accessory in the burglary committed by Davis and Scott, in the East End some time ago was acquitted.

The indictment against Joseph Strickler and Clara Strickler, charging them with secreting goods with intent to defraud, was quashed.

Nellie Evert, charged by Geo. Arbuckle with false pretense, was acquitted and the prosecutor ordered to pay the costs.

The case of Benjamin Shaffer, charged by J. L. Stewart, with assault and battery was settled.

Henry Holbrock, indicted for embezzlement, on oath of E D. Heyburn, plead guilty to twenty counts. The defendant was an agent of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, and the offense consisted in appropriating funds collected, amounting to over $500.

Frank Easton, indicted on oath of Bryant Campbell, for felonious assault. This is a case growing out of the Noblestown riot, among the coal miners. Last August all the miners except Easton and one or two others engaged in a strike. On the night of the 29th a party of miners went to Easton's house, and made a general assault on it, attacking it with stones and huge missiles. Easton seized his revolver and fired into the crowd, shooting Campbell, who instituted a criminal prosecution against him. The jury were out at four o'clock last evening.

Surety and desertion cases to-day.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Bausman vs. Long, defendant moved for and filed reasons for a new trial.

The case of Smith vs. Riddle still holds this Court. The argument of counsel will be heard this morning.

The application of the Columbia Corduit Company for an injunction against the West Penn Railroad Company, will be argued this morning.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Evans, Dallas & Gilmore vs. Ebert & Poe, owners of the steamboat "Mollie Ebbert." On motion of S. B. Wilson, Esq., solicitor for debtors, a rule was granted upon the said petitioning creditors to show cause why the Court should not grant a new trial. The motion was argued and a new trial awarded.

Andrew & Jones, Allegheny City, bankrupts. Register Shafer presented a report allowing Messrs. Ferguson & Murray compensation as solicitors for debtors, and the same was approved.

William Bennett, Wyoming county, bankrupt. The petition of Allen Jayne, a creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens was presented and referred to Register Overton for report.

William Rhodes, Lawrence county, bankrupt. On petition of the assignee presented, an order was made for the sale of certain notes, book accounts, judgments and agreements at public sale for cash, and if anything be unsold the said assignee may sell the same at private sale.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Williams and Mercur.

A COAL MINING DAMAGE CASE.

Coleman, Rahm & Co., plaintiffs in error, vs. James M. Chadwick, defendant in error; and James M. Chadwick, plaintiff in error and plaintiff below, vs. Coleman, Rahm & Co., defendants in error. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. These two cases were argued together by Acheson for Coleman, Rahm & Co., and Fitzsimmons contra.

In the court below these two cases were one. In the year 1853 James M. Chadwick's father, from whom the plaintiff subsequently acquired title to the forty acres of coal land, sold the coal in tract to Coleman, Hartman & Co. (whose title became vested in the defendants, Coleman, Rahm & Co). The defendants also were given the right to take the coal out, with all the privileges necessary for the convenient working, mining, running and transporting of said coal. In mining the coal certain valuable springs on the land of the plaintiff were destroyed, and Chadwick brought suit to recover damages. In the court below the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of seventeen hundred dollars for damages of all kinds, and assessed one thousand dollars of this as the damages for the loss of the springs, leaving the question whether or not the plaintiff was entitled to this item for the springs to be decided by the Court, Judge Kirkpatrick decided that Chadwick was not entitled to the damages for the use of the springs, and entered judgment for the plaintiff for the sum of seven hundred dollars. Both parties, being dissatisfied with this decision, took the case to the Supreme Court,

On the one side, Chadwick did not claim that the defendants caused the destruction of the springs and other damages by negligence or unskilfulness in mining, but that they were bound to conduct the mining in such a manner as to leave the surface unbroken, and the Court below adopted this view and ruled accordingly. On the other hand, the defendants claimed that in taking out the coal, they had followed the usual custom of this part of the country, and that they had exercised due skill, care, &c., in the work, also, that the peculiar nature of the land made it impossible to take out the coal without disturbing the surface, and that it was not practicable to support the surface and prevent the subsidence by artificial props. The Court below rejected the offer to prove these points and the bill was sealed for the defendants.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterret.

Louis Kem and Anthony Mumper, convicted of malicious tresspass, H. J. Heintz, prosecutor, were fined six cents and sentenced ten days to jail.

James Davis and Walter Scott, convicted of entering a building with intent to commit a felony and larceny, W. J. Harrison prosecutor, were sentenced, the first to four and the second to two years' imprisonment in the Workhouse.

Maggie Butterfield and Joseph Trump for doing John Smith out of a lot of gold coin were next disposed of. Maggie got two years to the Workhouse, and Trump three years to the Penitentiary.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

John Butcher was discharged from his liabilities under the insolvent laws.

Commonwealth ex rel. vs. Henry Strothoff; habeas corpus granted, returnable November 4th at 9 o'clock A. M. The action is to recover the minor child of petitioner.

Anton Schmidt filed a petition for a divorce from his wife, Catherine Schmidt. Subpœna awarded.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of F. A. Wolford and W. W. Hyatt to John McDowell, Wm. Creese and Henry J. Westerman were appointed appraisers.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Baldinger & Klein to John H. Lotz and Jacob Baldinger, the bond of assignees were presented and approved.

Barbara Loehr vs. Peter Loehr; libel in divorce. Rule granted on Nicholas Walter to show cause why an attachment should not be issued on him to compel him to pay the costs in this case.

Kenneth McIntosh, on petition presented, was appointed to inquire into the alleged lunacy of John Rihm.

Frederick Railing vs. Mary Railing libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

The school directors of the Wickersham sub-district, on petition presented, were allowed to borrow fifty thousand dollars.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of D. D. Angell & Co., the appraisement was presented and filed, and bond of assignee approved.

The Nation Trust Company vs. J. D. Ramaley. Rule to show cause why the above suits should not be consolidated.

In the matter of the application of Michael O'Hara and Francis A. O'Hara, his wife, for the discharge and appointment of a trustee, Gilbert L. B. Fetterman was discharged of his trust as trustee, and Luke B. Davidson appointed in his stead.

Eliza Jane Roberts applied for a divorce from David B. Roberts, and a subpœna was awarded.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Smith vs. Riddle, a verdict was returned for plaintiff for $960.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Newell Pier, Erie county, bankrupt. The assignee's return of the sale of certain real estate was presented and approved, and the sale confirmed. A petition of the assignee for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens was referred to Register Woodruff for a report.

Peter Campbell, Westmoreland county, bankrupt. Seibert & Berg filed a petition for an order on the assignee for the payment of a certain sum of money, costs &c., which was referred to Register Marchand for examination and report.

W. H. Porter, Pittsburgh, bankrupt. Petition of Andrew Sloan for the payment of a certain sum of money, which was referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

J. F. McNutt, Clarion county, debtor. Application was made for an injunction and the Court ordered that the argument on the same be heard on the 15th day of December, and in the meantime restraining Pretzfeld Bros. and John Fullerton & Sons, from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

In the bankruptcy case of H. G. Sheasley, of Franklin, N. B. Smiley, was appointed assignee.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood Williams and Mercur.

There was but one case argued in this Court.

Anna Maria Beuttner, by her Committee, D. L. Smith, apellant and plaintiff below, vs. John T. Beuttner, appellee and defendant below. Certiorari to the District Court of Allegheny county. Argued by Glenn for appellant, and Brant contra.

Mr. and Mrs. Beuttner were married in 1866 and divorced in 1872. At the time of the marriage Mrs. B. was the owner in fee simple of the property in dispute and in 1871 conveyed it to her husband. The property was real estate on Pike street, Allegheny. At the time of the conveyance the property was worth five thousand dollars. The couple did not live harmoniously together and about 1870 M

THE ELECTIONS.

THE HOPKINS-NEGLEY CONTEST.

CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT.

DISTRICTS.	R. Negley.	D. Hopkins.	I. Howard.
PITTSBURGH.			
1st ward, 1 p	17	135	
1st ward, 2 p	82	65	
1st ward, 3 p	62	53	
2d ward, 1 p	81	31	
2d ward, 2 p	108	77	
2d ward, 3 p	51	80	
3d ward, 1 p	46	49	
3d ward, 2 p	72	94	
3d ward, 3 p	75	39	
4th ward, 2 p	60	94	
4th ward, 3 p	80	62	
5th ward, 1 p	28	90	
5th ward, 2 p	28	157	
5th ward, 3 p	25	131	
6th ward, 1 p	86	111	1
6th ward, 2 p	104	98	
6th ward, 3 p	133	123	
6th ward, 4 p	37	35	
7th ward, 1 p	103	84	2
7th ward, 2 p	134	73	2
7th ward, 3 p	71	60	
8th ward, 1 p	161	124	
8th ward, 2 p	69	64	
8th ward, 3 p	93	67	
9th ward, 1 p	47	92	
9th ward, 1 p	46	178	
9th ward, 2 p	75	80	
10th ward, 1 p	46	178	
10th ward, 2 p	138	92	
10th ward, 3 p	54	64	
10th ward, 4 p			
11th ward, 1 p	60	68	
11th ward, 2 p	139	93	
11th ward, 3 p	54	54	
11th ward, 4 p	54	69	
12th ward, 1 p	60	70	
12th ward, 2 p	68	74	
12th ward, 3 p	41	60	1
12th ward, 4 p	64	157	
13th ward, 1 p	60	70	
13th ward, 2 p	44	34	
13th ward, 3 p	48	36	
13th ward, 4 p	42	43	
14th ward, 5 p	68	70	
14th ward, 1 p	40	73	
14th ward, 2 p	57	100	
14th ward, 3 p	57	100	6
15th ward, 1 p	28	103	4
15th ward, 2 p	21	41	
15th ward, 3 p	50	46	2
16th ward, 4 p	46	30	
16th ward, 5 p	38	66	1
16th ward, 1 p	79	84	1
16th ward, 2 p	21	41	6
17th ward, 3 p			
17th ward, 4 p	43	83	
18th ward	39	74	
19th ward, 1 p	93	31	
19th ward, 2 p	235	157	
19th ward, 3 p	70	73	
20th ward, 1 p	56	51	
20th ward, 2 p	107	40	
20th ward, 3 p	106	40	2
21st ward, 1 p	57	197	1
21st ward, 2 p	13	36	
21st ward, 3 p	60	60	3
22d ward, 1 p			
22d ward, 2 p	41	31	
23d ward, 1 p	187	118	
23d ward, 2 p			
24th ward, 1 p			
24th ward, 2 p			
25th ward, 1 p	53	97	
25th ward, 2 p	58	110	
25th ward, 3 p	77	102	
26th ward, 1 p	89	67	
26th ward, 2 p	89	161	
26th ward, 3 p	78	71	
26th ward, 4 p	95	62	
27th ward, 1 p	23	230	
27th ward, 2 p	46	62	6
28th ward, 1 p	101	84	
28th ward, 2 p	64	74	
28th ward, 3 p	69	96	
29th ward, 1 p	83	71	
29th ward, 2 p	104	119	
30th ward, 1 p	92	75	
30th ward, 2 p	72	84	
31st ward	66	66	
32d ward, 1 p			
32d ward, 2 p			
33d ward	22	96	
34th ward, 1 p	32	157	
35th ward, 1 p	54	55	
35th ward, 2 p	29	47	
36th ward, 1 p	98	174	
36th ward, 2 p	48	49	
37th ward, 1 p	57	56	3
37th ward, 2 p	57	56	2
BOROUGHS.			
Mansfield	42	35	
Chartiers	111	149	
Braddocks	115	89	
West Elizabeth	49	40	
TOWNSHIPS.			
Chartiers			
Union	66	73	17
Scott, 1 p	24	38	6
Scott, 2 p	32	41	
Stowe	22	57	
Robinson, 1 p	45	83	
Robinson, 2 p	55	44	
Upper St. Clair			
Lower St. Clair	63	227	
Baldwin, 1 p	37	86	
Baldwin, 2 p	73	52	
Wilkins, 1 p	73	52	
Wilkins, 2 p	69	69	
Penn			
Snowden	73	52	
Mifflin, 1 p	67	119	
Mifflin, 2 p	36	76	
Mifflin, 3 p			
Jefferson	92	148	66
Total	7,013	8,804	144
		7,013	
Hopkin's majority so far		1,791	

SENATORIAL—45th DISTRICT.

DISTRICTS.	Rep. Humphreys.	Dem. Wood.	Tem. Hutchinson.
PITTSBURGH.			
24th ward, 1 p			
24th ward, 2 p			
25th ward, 1 p	38	109	
25th ward, 2 p	60	105	11
25th ward, 3 p	60	118	6
26th ward, 1 p	73	87	
26th ward, 2 p	44	198	
26th ward, 3 p	70	77	
26th ward, 4 p	81	73	
27th ward, 1 p	16	237	
27th ward, 2 p	56	54	
28th ward, 1 p	80	103	
28th ward, 2 p	36	101	
28th ward, 3 p	57	109	
29th ward, 1 p	67	79	12
29th ward, 2 p	94	139	3
30th ward, 1 p	88	77	
30th ward, 2 p			
31st ward, 1 p	39	88	
32d ward, 1 p			
32d ward, 2 p			
33d ward, 1 p	25	94	
34th ward, 1 p	126	63	
35th ward, 1 p	55	40	2
35th ward, 2 p	36	41	6
36th ward, 1 p	164	82	36
36th ward, 2 p	51	32	20
BOROUGHS.			
West Elizabeth			
Mansfield	50	27	22
Chartiers	101	123	28
TOWNSHIPS.			
Mifflin, 1 p			
Mifflin, 2 p			
Mifflin, 3 p			
Robinson, 1 p			
Robinson, 2 p			
Moon			
Baldwin, 1 p			
Baldwin, 2 p			
Upper St. Clair			
Lower St. Clair			
North Fayette			
South Fayette			
Neville			
Jefferson			
Chartiers			
Findley			
Snowden			
Crescent			
Union			
Scott, 1 p			
Scott, 2 p	27	38	10
Stowe			

CHANG and Eng, like Saul and Jonathan, were lovely and pleasant in their lives and in their political death they were not divided. How are the mighty fallen, and the tools of the ring perished.

CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT.

	Rep. Bayne.	Dem. Cochran.	Ind. Purviance.
ALLEGHENY.			
1st ward, 1 p	282	182	141
2d ward, 1 p	65	49	
2d ward, 2 p	124	85	115
2d ward, 3 p	129	90	74
2d ward, 4 p	58	52	45
3d ward, 1 p	88	62	45
3d ward, 2 p	105	73	78
3d ward, 3 p	72	46	32
3d ward, 4 p	95	128	21
3d ward, 5 p	115	122	5
4th ward, 1 p	79	65	93
4th ward, 2 p	69	53	72
4th ward, 3 p	65	100	38
4th ward, 4 p	79	65	44
5th ward, 1 p	77	63	33
5th ward, 2 p	35	107	114
5th ward, 3 p	61	48	29
6th ward, 1 p	68	136	117
6th ward, 2 p	62	108	54
6th ward, 3 p	54	89	42
7th ward, 1 p	35	184	1
7th ward, 2 p	83	165	4
7th ward, 3 p	31	80	9
8th ward, 1 p	96	83	5
8th ward, 2 p	63	31	11
9th ward, 1 p	94	135	17
10th ward, 1 p	33	41	28
11th ward, 1 p	83	70	24
BOROUGHS.			
Bell view	65	12	8
Millvale	88	37	43
McKeesport, 1 p	104	129	34
McKeesport, 2 p	77	67	51
McKeesport, 3 p	34	70	6
Sewickley	121	75	68
Sharpsburg	93	187	62
Tarentum	32	14	91
Elizabeth	86	72	50
Etna	116	62	30
Natrona	111	30	40
Verona	25	25	16
TOWNSHIPS.			
North Fayette			
South Fayette	48	26	79
Moon	61	86	0
Findley	71	118	15
Crescent	19	29	1
Shaler, 1 p	87	19	13
Shaler, 2 p	24	24	
Elizabeth, 1 p	64	72	17
Elizabeth, 2 p	57	37	
Elizabeth, 3 p	21	17	42
Elizabeth, 4 p	57	19	6
South Versailles, 1 p			4
South Versailles, 2 p	42	17	
South Versailles, 3 p	27	47	2
North Versailles	54	176	1
East Deer	84	37	22
West Deer	57	31	54
Fawn	33	9	40
Forward	41	88	20
Franklin	32	45	
Hampton			6
Harrison	111	57	
Indiana, 1 p	39	71	40
Indiana, 2 p	85	42	40
Kilbuck, 1 p	39	27	12
Kilbuck, 2 p	76	40	48
Lincoln			14
Leet	34	18	
Marshall			
McCandless	16	68	15
Neville	21	7	11
Patton, 1 p	29	25	22
Patton, 2 p	41	55	
Ohio	35	38	9
Pine			
Plum	56	96	55
Ross, 1 p	31	73	9
Ross, 2 p	46	27	25
Reserve	49	34	11
Richland	26	35	26
Sewickley	18	10	4
	4,477	4,515	2,424

SENATORIAL—44th DISTRICT.

DISTRICTS.	Rep. Newmeyer.	Dem. Routh.
WARDS		
16th ward, 1 p	35	95
16th ward, 2 p	23	40
16th ward, 3 p	46	54
16th ward, 4 p	42	34
16th ward, 5 p	15	92
17th ward, 1 p	74	88
17th ward, 2 p	87	117
17th ward, 3 p		
17th ward, 4 p	47	80
18th ward	54	74
19th ward, 1 p	85	37
19th ward, 2 p	115	181
19th ward, 3 p	62	86
20th ward, 1 p	36	75
20th ward, 2 p	70	81
20th ward, 3 p	69	81
21st ward, 1 p		
21st ward, 2 p	29	18
21st ward, 3 p	65	59
22d ward, 1 p		
22d ward, 2 p	40	34
23d ward, 1 p	56	58
23d ward, 2 p		
24th ward	69	88
25th ward, 1 p	131	126
25th ward, 2 p	125	70
25th ward, 3 p	34	76
26th ward, 1 p	117	20
26th ward, 2 p	153	188
26th ward, 3 p	41	26
TOWNSHIPS.		
Franklin	74	21
Leet	105	103
Plum	89	73
Penn		
Elizabeth, 1 p	63	16
Elizabeth, 2 p	84	18
Elizabeth, 3 p	59	71
Elizabeth, 4 p	70	27
Ross, 1 p	30	68
Ross, 2 p	129	44
McCandless	94	33
East Deer	65	78
West Deer		
Shaler, 1 p	53	9
Shaler, 2 p	78	53
Fawn	61	103
Wilkins, 1 p	27	50
Wilkins, 2 p		
Patton, 1 p		
Patton, 2 p	43	213
North Versailles		
South Versailles, 1 p		
South Versailles, 2 p		
South Versailles, 3 p	27	48
Pine		
Indiana, 1 p	74	65
Indiana, 2 p	91	49
Richland	52	55
Hampton		
Marshall		
Harrison	89	120
Lincoln		
Forward		
Sewickley	10	21

SENATORIAL—42d DISTRICT.

DISTRICTS.	Rep. M'Neil.	Dem. McKelvey.	Ind. Gallagher.
ALLEGHENY.			
1st ward, 1 p			
2d ward, 1 p	82	50	37
2d ward, 2 p	169	90	50
2d ward, 3 p	134	94	52
2d ward, 4 p	59	54	39
3d ward, 1 p	106	54	42
3d ward, 2 p	128	68	58
3d ward, 3 p	86	46	18
3d ward, 4 p	93	129	4
3d ward, 5 p			
4th ward, 1 p	134	68	34
4th ward, 2 p	117	53	27
4th ward, 3 p	91	92	16
4th ward, 4 p	131	68	34
5th ward, 1 p	118	122	1
5th ward, 2 p	115	115	80
5th ward, 3 p	67	53	20
6th ward, 1 p	94	137	86
6th ward, 2 p	65	121	40
6th ward, 3 p	54	86	40
7th ward, 1 p	148	84	0
7th ward, 2 p	96	155	
7th ward, 3 p	63	51	5
8th ward, 1 p	93	83	
8th ward, 2 p	83	24	1
9th ward, 1 p	93	67	
10th warp, 1 p	43	38	1
11th ward, 1 p	92	67	
BOROUGHS.			
Belleview			
TOWNSHIPS.			
Sewickley			
Kilbuck, 1 p			
Kilbuck, 2 p			
Ohio	43	38	1
Reserve			

FIRST LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

WARDS.	Lang, R.	Graham, R.	Gerwig, R.	SWAN, D.	BEDELL, D.	TITZELL, D.	Riddle, T.	Stewart, T.
1st ward	260		269	261	285	198	68	73
2d ward, 1 p	81		83	73	73	70	38	32
2d ward, 2 p	169		158	145	157	79	18	64
2d ward, 3 p	147		139	118	87	93	39	
2d ward, 4 p	67		61	69	49	51	26	31
3d ward, 1 p	5		98	92	51	61	36	30
3d ward, 2 p	10		121	95	58	61	37	26
3d ward, 4 p	7		88	88	35	76	17	16
3d ward, 4 p			93	146	158	133	1	1
3d ward, 5 p	10		116	122	123	116	1	1
4th ward, 1 p	127	150	128	94	58	58	24	30
4th ward, 2 p	94	115	106	83	54	61	32	31
4th ward, 3 p	81	98	80	107	93	97	18	17
4th ward, 4 p	123	147	124	93	63	58	31	26
5th ward, 1 p	73	75	63	71	55	59	28	42
5th ward, 2 p	134	191	140	125	75	78	76	116
5th ward, 3 p	60	78	57	62	58	41	28	20
6th ward, 1 p	88	134	91	105	130	134	84	96
6th ward, 2 p	89	104	74	127	146	165	28	45
6th ward, 3 p	53	103	53	88	85	85	44	41
7th ward, 1 p	71	80	68	103	156	127		
7th ward, 2 p	86	66	92	178	160	165	38	43
7th ward, 3 p								
8th ward, 1 p	99	92	98	86	90	85	1	3
8th ward, 2 p	60	77	68	31	26	29	8	11
9th ward								
10th ward								
11th ward	77	82	77	42	73	80	73	19

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DISTICT

DISTRICTS	Jeremy, R.	Onalow, R.	IRWIN, D.	SHIELE, D.
PITTSBURGH.				
1st ward, 1 p	18	17	133	158
1st ward, 2 p	80	70	71	72
1st ward, 3 p	43	47	62	66
2d ward, 1 p	63	67	46	47
2d ward, 2 p	68	69	111	109
2d ward, 3 p	33	36	97	89
3d ward, 1 p	28	32	59	61
3d ward, 2 p	39	39	111	113
4th ward	23	22	94	92
4th ward, 2 p	19	19	123	124
4th ward, 3 p	35	33	100	101
6th ward, 1 p	70	66	124	126
6th ward, 2 p	84	82	114	120
6th ward, 3 p	81	90	158	162
6th ward, 4 p	34	34	36	36
7th ward, 1 p	67	66	114	116
7th ward, 2 p	105	129	81	101
7th ward, 3 p	63	52	74	69
8th ward, 1 p				
8th ward, 2 p	66	65	64	75
8th ward, 3 p	44	44	79	79
8th ward, 4 p	69	73	89	87
	1072	1112	1875	1967

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

DISTRICTS.	Rowswell, R.	Zorn, D.
5th ward, 1 p	29	80
5th ward, 2 p	29	153
5th ward, 3 p	23	128
9th ward, 1 p	34	105
9th ward, 2 p	62	89
9th ward, 3 p	16	118
10th ward, 1 p	40	83
10th ward, 2 p	40	93
12th ward, 1 p	24	65
12th ward, 2 p	66	58
12th ward, 3 p	34	58
12th ward, 4 p	65	143
	406	1,191

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DISTICT.

DISTRICTS.	Morrison, R.	Wainright, R.	McCord, R.	Latimer, R.	PATTERSON, D.	GARSON, D.	HAYS, D.	THORNTON, D.	Burt, T.	Findley, T.
PITTSBURGH.										
11th ward, 1 p	61	68	63	58	64	35	64	65		
11th ward, 2 p	138	118	128	134	91	34	96	91		
11th ward, 3 p	46	47	49	50	61	64	58	61	4	
12th ward, 1 p	58	53	59	59	62	60	63	63	4	4
13th ward, 1 p	50	50	71	72	70	71	72	70	3	3
13th ward, 2 p	46	43	44	46	45	50	46	46	6	
13th ward, 3 p										
14th ward, 4 p										
14th ward, 2 p	42	40	39	43	30	30	30	31	1	1
14th ward, 3 p	38	36	32	23	38	32	42	38	21	
14th ward, 4 p	30	35	26	23	43	41	39	46	13	2
15th ward, 5 p	67	66	70	63	69	72	67	70	3	3
15th ward, 1 p	44	55	42	40	59	58	71	70	3	
15th ward, 2 p	46	62	51	47	61	62	62	59	15	15
15th ward, 3 p	54	62	61	60	100				6	6
16th ward, 1 p	32	38	35	34	97	95	93	96		
16th ward, 2 p	25	18	22	32	39	36	37	41	5	6
16th ward, 3 p	43	54	50	45	50	42	40	48	6	6
16th ward, 4 p	34	41	34	33	42	40	41	44		
16th ward, 5 p	14	41	34	13	62	66	64	62	7	7
17th ward, 1 p	60	84	75	57	90	80	73	81	29	30
17th ward, 2 p	90	85	57	62	121	104	113	110	28	36
17th ward, 3 p										
17th ward, 4 p	27	28	30	27	51	26	90	78	23	23
18th ward, 1 p	19	24	22	25	32	31	31	31	21	21
19th ward, 1 p	61	51	66	65	37	51	28	34	21	20
19th ward, 2 p	149	169	189	158	178	135	194	165		
19th ward, 3 p	47	68	68	45	88	79	89	79	19	22
20th ward, 1 p	52	54	52	51	49	50	50	51	27	25
20th ward, 2 p	70	77	82	64	51	41	70	51		
20th ward, 3 p	70	77	82	64	51	41	70	51	27	25
21st ward, 1 p										
21st ward, 2 p	14	15	17	16	17	16	14	18		
21st ward, 3 p	46	51	48	47	48	43	49	48	43	24
22d ward, 1 p										
22d ward, 2 p	49	42	13	43	24	25	27	21	3	10
23d ward, 1 p	119	125	98	122	116	112	104	15	9	
23d ward, 2 p										
24th ward, 1 p										
24th ward, 2 p										
25th ward, 1 p	48	48	48	40	101	93	88	111	10	1
25th ward, 2 p	88	97	98	47	109	102	104	123	88	
25th ward, 3 p	115	122	66	114	42	39	131	130	37	36
26th ward, 1 p	76	84	77	72	61	65	75	75	20	20
26th ward, 2 p	40	112	98	45	104	120	124	103	6	
26th ward, 3 p	15	87	83	72	65	53	57	62	11	1
26th ward, 4 p	54	72	72	65	71	49	56	75	7	3
27th ward, 1 p	17	29	26	19						
27th ward, 2 p	42	43	50	40	66	56	66	67	15	
28th ward, 1 p										
28th ward, 2 p	37	64	61	30	97	61	69	100	12	3
28th ward, 3 p	59	60	56	46	106					
29th ward, 1 p	71	83	75	62	76	56	68	80	19	15
29th ward, 2 p	83	124	119	74	130	111	98	138	13	4
30th ward, 1 p	77	73	72	73	73	73	73	73	2	10
30th ward, 2 p	60	27	37	47	43	84	86	94	24	
31st ward,	49	79	32	49	76	46	89	77	17	
32d ward, 1 p										
32d ward, 2 p										
33d ward,	23	23	23	26	26	23	26	26		
34th ward,	32	41	42	32	154	154	132	154	4	4
35th ward, 1 p	42	55	53	40	56	34	42	56	5	
35th ward, 2 p	29	32	42	29	40	44	37	44	7	
36th ward, 1 p	74	119	99	45	158	146	173	159	47	50
36th ward, 2 p										
37th ward, 1 p										
37th ward, 2 p	43	50	53	45	46	42	50	47	21	23

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Statement for the Month Just Closed—The Reported Decrease Growing Beautifully Less—$681,434.

WASHINGTON, November 2.—Following is the public debt statement for the month just closed:

Six per cent. bonds	$	1,182,183,250
Five per cent. bonds		538,525,200
Total coin bonds	$	1,720,708,450
Lawful money debt		14,678,000
Matured debt		20,748,960
Legal tender notes		382,075,267
Certificates of deposit		52,525,000
Fractional currency		48,151,024
Coin certificates		22,070,400
Total without interest	$	504,821,092
Total debt		2,260,957,102
Total interest		37,115,670
Cash in Treasury—Coin		90,089,241
Cash in Treasury—Currency		16,396,770
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law		52,525,000
Total in Treasury	$	159,011,011
Debt less cash in Treasury		2,139,061,761
Decrease during October		681,434
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money:		
Principal outstanding	$	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		1,292,470
Interest paid by the United States		24,325,396
Interest paid by transportation of mails, &c		5,497,253
Balance of interest paid by United States		18,828,143

NEVADA.

BRADLEY, DEMOCRAT, RE-ELECTED FOR GOVERNOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 4.—The latest from Nevada indicates the re-election of Bradley, Democrat, for Governor; also Sharon, of the Legislative ticket, with a stand-off between Ellis, Democrat, and Woodburn, Republican, for Congress. Excepting that in Storey, Lyon and Ormsby counties, the Republican Legislative ticket has been elected, which will give Sharon twenty votes in the Legislature. This, added to the nine Republican hold-overs, makes twenty-nine, with indications that in the other counties the Legislative will likely have gone Republican sufficient to give Shannon the requisite thirty-eight votes on joint ballot to elect him United States Senator.

The Republicans claim that Woodburn is elected to Congress, with the Gubernatorial office doubtful, as between Bradley and Hazlett.

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, November 5, 1874.

REMARKS—Trade continues to move along slowly, presenting nothing very new or important as relates to prices or demand. The election excitement had the usual effect on trade. In the meantime buyers are taking hold cautiously, merely to meet their current wants; this, however, has been the situation for some time and there is no telling how long it will continue. Bacon—We have to report a continued dull market; there has been a steady decline for some time past; the general impression, however, is that the bottom has been reached; the stock of smoked meats in this market is considered ample for all ordinary purposes. Flour—The market was an active one for jobbing lots and dealers, at least holders, were well pleased with the situation; prices have been uniform for some time. The mills are running to their full capacity and are manufacturing a fine article of flour. Butter is dull; the supply for some time has been very much restricted owing to high prices.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	2,500	Apples, bbls	493
Potatoes, bush	24,100	Butter, pkgs	21
Oats, sks	700	Hay, bales	515
Wheat, sks	1,746	Corn, sks	340
Rye, sks	170	Bacon, tcs	50
Cheese, bxs	1,255	Barley, sks	906
Ice, tons	20		

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES—The demand as before noted is steadily increasing, and so are the receipts. The result was prices have been uniform with sales of round lots at $1 75@2 75, as per quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—In good supply and fair demand; regular sales were reported at 60@65c per gallon.

ALES—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article as relates to prices or demand. The card rates are: India ale, $11 00 per barrel; porter, $10 00; XX ale, $10 00; X ale, $9 00; half barrels in the usual proportion; Bass English ale in good supply; as prices are unchanged we omit figures.

ALCOHOL AND HIGH WINES—The demand was steady. The card rates are: alcohol, $2 10@2 25 per gallon; high wines $1 03@1 05.

ASHES—Are in ample supply; as prices prices are unchanged we omit figures.

BAGGING—The market since our last has been devoid of amination; we quote Penn mill, two bushel, 35c; two half do, 40c; three do 48c.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The supply keeps pace with the demand. The current rates are: ¼ lb cans, $1 50 per dozen; ½ lb do, $3 00; 1 lb do, $5 50; 5 lb do $26 00; 10 lb box, 40c per lb.

BEANS—Are neglected. The supply exceeds the demand; prices are weak but no lower; we can report sales all the way from $2 00@2 50 per bushel as per quality and condition.

BUTTER—We have to report a dull market with more sellers than buyers. The high prices that have ruled for some time past have cut off a large consumption demand; we quote sales of choice roll at 27@30c per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market contains an ample supply; the nominal rates are 4¼@4½c per lb.

CHESTNUTS—The market is well supplied; the rates, however, are unchanged, with sales at $2 50@3 per bushel.

CHEESE—The receipts are steadily increasing; prices have touched their highest point; we quote New York Goshen at 16½@17c; Ohio Factory 16@16½c; Ohio Sweitzer 16@18c per lb.

CRANBERRIES—The supply was fully up with the demand; the market was steady with a moderate inquiry; we quote western berries at $8@10 per bbl; eastern $10@12; Sackett's Belle $14 per bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; a fair business was transacted at $7 50@7 75 per case.

CRACKERS—Were in good supply; as prices have undergone no change we omit figures.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE—The market was a dull one, with more sellers than buyers; we can report sales at $2 50@3 per ton on cars.

EGGS—Are in better demand; we quote at 28c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market is well supplied; the jobbing prices of leading dealers are: St. Louis $7 25@8; choice brands of white winter wheat $6 75@7 25; W